ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,490—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

CARSON'S ANTI-CORROSION PAIN
for Outdoor use. Stands extremes of HEAT and COLD.
CARSON'S SPECIAL CONDENSED WHITE ZINC PAINT
Superior to any other for body and covering power.
CARSON'S LIQUID PAINTS
(Non-poisonous). Specially prepared; quality unequalled
CARSON'S VARNISHES & COLOURS
Own manufacture.
CARSON'S EXPORT ORDERS.
Special attention paid to Filling and Packing.
LISTS, containing Prices, Patterns, and full particulars, by Return Mail, FREE.
WALTER CARSON & SONS,
ROVE WORKS, BATTERSEA, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
R.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th Sept.
R.I. COROMANDEL	4499	W. A. Wheler	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weignell	12th "
R.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gedd	19th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nankee	26th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7569	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
R.V.I. CLYDE	4126	H. T. Weighell	9th "
R.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nankee	23rd "
R.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th "

The Steamers marked R.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked R.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express" are issued by the Company.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at NOON on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipt at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th August, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,258	350	7th Oct.
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,042	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 920	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the ss. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 21, 1895.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. Doo. BALDUINO..... 17th Oct. 1895.
S. S. SINGAPORE..... 14th Nov. 1895.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sep. 20, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th September, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 26th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 1st October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, about the 28th September, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, about the 28th September, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, about the 28th September, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR *VIA* ADEN, LAMU AND MOMBASSA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,951 tons, about the 26th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th September, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NAWAB," 2,041 Tons, Captain J. E. SANDILANDS, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 27th September, 1895.
Excellent accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, APOLLO ST. BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—TAILORS,
BREECHES—MAKERS,
SHIRT—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—HATTERS.

TO ALL STEAM USERS.
VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—
A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.
Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.
(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.
THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.
Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY & POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS
(PHŒNIX BRAND),
MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
FROM THE FINEST SELECTED DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
JAVA GEMS, No. 1	per box of 100	3 4	3 10
" " No. 2	" "	3 0	3 6
" " No. 3	" "	2 12	3 2
JAVA NOBLES	" "	3 0	3 6
TREACHER'S NOBLES, Cheroot shape, without straw	" "	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	" "	1 12	2 0
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	" "	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar shape	" "	2 0	2 4
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	" "	1 14	2 2
TREACHER'S DINDIGULS, Cheroot shape, with straw	" "	2 4	2 8
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel-shaped	" "	2 2	2 6
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar shape	" "	3 0	3 6

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.
HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plate Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER,
TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.
LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLD-ALLS, CORK MATTRESSES,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.
FROM Rs. 2-8 EACH.

THORPE AND CO.,
THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
THE
EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION.
EXTRACT FROM THE "COURT CIRCULAR":—
INDIAN CIGARS.

JUST now, at the Earl's Court Indian Exhibition, no more attractive stall can be found than the one situated between the two exits from the southern end of the Imperial Court hard by the Native Village, in the occupation of Messrs. McDOWELL and Co., our largest Indian cigar importers, whose Madras works employ many hundreds of natives in the manufacture of the "BAHADUR" brand. In a short interview which our representative had with the head of this firm at 1, Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street, it was explained that the reason why they had taken such a prominent position at Earl's Court was because of the enormous consumption of the "BAHADUR CIGAR" in this country, and their anxiety to show the people of England how the cigar is made in the East and the "ABSOLUTE PURITY of the INGREDIENTS before the outside leaf is wrapped round it." The crowds to be daily seen gazing at this exhibition of native industry sufficiently indicate how correct Messrs. McDOWELL and Co. were in their assumption that such a show would prove interesting, and the value of the "BAHADUR" and its world-wide popularity here is proved by the return of the past half-year, which runs the largest importation of Indian cigars ever known very close. As a matter of fact, Indian tobaccos, now that the fields are being cultivated on scientific lines, are approaching the finest Havana brands in texture and quality. The old and much-condemned coarseness of fibre has disappeared, and given place to a mellowness which is probably exemplified in the "BAHADUR" more than any of the much-advertised but meretricious brands now being foisted on the smoking public.

SOLE PROPRIETORS & MANUFACTURERS:—
McDOWELL & Co.,
MADRAS.

GENTLEMEN'S
ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

		Rs. a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold	Half-Hunting Case	650 0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	600 0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	550 0
In Sterling Silver	Hall-Marked Cases, Half-hunting Case	210 0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	200 0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	185 0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FURNISHING DRAPERY GOODS
JUST RECEIVED
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
SPECIAL SHOW
MONDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER, AND FOLLOWING DAYS.
NEW CURTAINS,
NEW CRETONNES,
NEW ART MUSLIN'S
NEW CUSHIONS,
NEW TEA-COSIES.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

LONDON SPRING FASHIONS.
NOW SHOWING
NOVELTIES
IN
DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY,
STRAW GOODS,
SUN SHADES,
&c., &c.

FRESH DELIVERIES BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN REMEDIES FIRST IN INDIA.

A fine Tonic, invaluable to Europeans in this Climate, and specially prepared for Indian Use, is

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A Scientific Combination of the finest Tonic and Stimulative Remedies known. Judiciously used this Medicine will be found thoroughly effective in restoring Nervous Waste and giving tone and energy to the system.
It is more certain in effect, more active and fresher than any Imported article, and is invaluable as a Household Remedy for daily use.
PRICE: Rs. 3 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LONG PAST THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE,
KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Is a Remedy which has steadily, surely, and firmly GROWN into public favour, not forced on by extravagant advertisement and exaggerated statement. Throughout India it is recognized as the BEST preparation for the protection of the Hair from injurious climatic effects. It affords nourishment to the Scalp in a refreshing and cleanly form. We have reams of original Testimonials, and Orders reach us from all parts of the world from old customers who have used it in India.
PRICE: Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEN YOU FEEL WEARY, FATIGUED, EXHAUSTED

by OVERWORK, EXCESSIVE EXERTION, LATE HOURS, MENTAL STRAIN OR WORRY,
or from any cause whatever,
You need a Stimulating and Strengthening TONIC, AND

KEMP'S COCA WINE

Is specially prepared to meet such cases. It is also of great value to CYCLISTS, GOLF and POLO PLAYERS, SPORTSMEN, and ATHLETES generally. It is the best preparation of Coca obtainable in India—being freshly made in the Company's Laboratories, and form
A EAL RESTORATIVE FOR ALL.
PRICE: Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A SIMPLE OUTWARD APPLICATION

Will often Save the Trouble and Expense of a long course of Medicine. In cases of
RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO,
SCIATICA, SORE THROAT,
SPRAIN, CONTUSIONS,
COLD ON THE CHEST,
and similar Local Ailments,
A Specific will be found in

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON,

an Invaluable Stimulating Liniment.
PRICE: Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

AN EVENING CONCERT,

Under the Patronage of

LIEUT.-COL. W. J. MORSE, Commdg. Bom. Dist.,

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 25TH INSTANT,

In Aid of the Funds of

THE BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL.

PROGRAMME:

1 Chorus .....Our Flag .....G. C. Spanner.
The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song .....Ho! Jolly Jenkin .....Sullivan.
Mr. L. BARRETT.
3 Song .....Marguerita .....F. N. Lohr.
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
4 Song .....I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby .....F. Clay.
Mr. McCAUSLAND.
5 Piano Solo ...Waltzer Burlesque op: 23...Nicode.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
6 Song .....La Serenata .....P. Tosti.
Mr. A. DALY.
7 Violin Solo..Grand Valse de Concert ..De Beriot.
Miss PEDRAZA.
8 Song .....I dreamt that I was dreaming .....H. Dacre.
Mr. F. OWEN LEWIS.

PART II.

1 Chorus .....(a) Skye Boat Song .....Songs of the North.
(b) Holiday Song .....G. C. Spanner.
The GIRLS of the Byculla School.
2 Song .....Whisper and I shall hear...M. Piccolomini.
Miss MORRIS.
(Violin obligato, Miss PEDRAZA.)
3 Song .....The Flight of Aces .....F. Bevan.
Surg.-Capt. WADE-BROWN.
4 Piano Solo ...Andante and Rondo Capriccioso .....Mendelssohn.
Miss ELLA DOUSE.
Song .....The Venetian Boat Song ...Blumenthal.
Miss TUDBALL.
6 Violin Solo ...Spanish Dances Nos. 2 and 4 .....Moszkowski.
Miss PEDRAZA.
7 Song .....The Last Watch .....C. Pinsuti.
Mrs. MACMILLAN.
8 Song .....So Fare thee well .....Cellier.
Mr. McCAUSLAND.

Concert to Commence at 9 o'clock.

Reserved Seats..... Rs 3.
Back Seats..... Re. 1.

PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1895, at the Rate of Seven per cent. per Annum, and will be payable on or after the 25th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 17th instant.

By Order of the Board,
W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Ten per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1894, will be paid to registered Shareholders on and after MONDAY, the 30th inst., at the Offices of the Company, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 30 per Share will be paid on and after 2nd October, 1895, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1895.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED

(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.).

THE Bombay and Karachi Depots of this SOCIETY will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, for "DASARA" (Hindu) Holiday.

MADRAS RACES,
5TH, 8TH, 10TH, AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1895.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the Final Entries for all Races CLOSE on the 1st October.

For Programme *see* C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5, and the "Asian" of June 21st.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES AND PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES FROM EUROPE cleared through the Customs and despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of THAKER DAYAL PUNJA, of Bombay, Hindu, Deceased.
THAKERSI DHANJEE and MATHURADAS THAKERSI, two of the Executors named in the said Will .....Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th Day of September, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 18th Day of September, 1895.
Messrs. PESTONJI, RUSTIM & KOLA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

WHITE SERGE AND CRICKETING FLANNEL.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, have now on hand a quantity of the above for sale in short lengths as required.

Samples free by return of Post.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, SEWING MACHINES, JEWELLERY, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs SHERIFF, SON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, in Apollo Street, the household furniture, consisting of dining table, chairs, easy chairs, sofas, round, dressing and washing tables, sideboards, mirrors, kerosine and argand lamps, mirror-door almirahs, chest of drawers, cabinets, a semi-grand square piano, treble sewing machines, cloth presses, pictures, double and single iron and wooden bedsteads, jewellery, consisting of diamond rings, ear-rings, nose-rings, pearl bangles, necklaces, loose diamonds, collar buttons, ruby, emerald, pearl, diamond rings, pins, gold English watches, &c., &c.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.,
Bombay, September 25, 1895. Auctioneers.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.

An excellent Highland Malt just imported. Well worth a Trial.

Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., FORT.
RETAIL FROM
PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Buildings.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY.

AUCTION SALE.

By Order and under the instructions of Mr Ardesir Byramji Limboowalla Cooper, the mortgagee, and on account of Mr. L. A. Watkins, the mortgagor, and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of September 1891, executed by the latter to the former, Mr Bomanji Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Auctioneer, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, sell on the premises all the right, title and interest of the said Mr. L. A. Watkins and of Mr. Ardesir Byramji Limboowalla Cooper as his mortgagee in the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, tenements and hereditaments, situate at Bunder Road, Mazagaon, in Bombay, bearing Collector's old Nos. 222, 223 and 224, new No. 11530, old survey No. 3295, admeasuring 784 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the dwelling-house of Nicholas de Mello, on the west by the house belonging to the heirs of Manuel de Saldhana and Manookji Merwanji, on the north by the Street, called Dhokar Street, and on the south by the lane or street, called Mazagaon Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Attorneys for the Mortgagee.

BOMONJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, September 25, 1895. Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.:—

1 case cotton velveteen tents.
1 bale grey shirtings.
2 cases white nainsooks.
6 cases white jaconettes.
1 bale grey dhooties.
2 cases white shirtings.
1 case coloured prints tents.
2 bales grey printers.
5 cases white lappets.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Pallonjee—
E S C—3442—750-55—6 cases white nainsooks.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The renowned chlyma safety bicycles.
1 cushion-tyred.
1 "
1 pneumatic-tyred.

To be sold or leased—Land facing the sea, on the East of Mahim Station, suitable for building purposes.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, September 25, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 26th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co. (where the whole kit has been removed for sale), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of a dealer closing his business.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, limoges dinner and desert sets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Harold and Co., Calcutta, a handsome strong English-built single-seated office brougham, a swift cushion-tyred safety bicycle in very good order, a large sized magic lantern, Theodolight surveying and levelling instruments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, very rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, first-rate engraving and oil paintings in gilt frame, Madras cane matting, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of ferns of various sorts, begonias, stephanotes, lily, &c., the property of W. COLE, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE,
Plated ware, Glass and Crockery ware,
Piano, Magic-Lantern, &c.
At Tardeo Road,
On SUNDAY, the 29th instant,
At 1 P.M.,
The property of A. SHOULDERER, Esq.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, Waste Paper, &c, at the G I P Railway Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and cotton sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 25, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretaria Buildings (where the kit has been removed for sale), the very valuable and substantial teak and black wood household furniture, made to order, consisting of drawing room suite, lined rich tapestry, neat mirror back cabinets, English velvet lined folding chairs, bentwood washband stand with mirror, double almyra, clothes press, marble topped round and octagon tables, dining table in 15 pieces, with case, brass bedstead with wire mattress, best plated ware, glass and crockery, etc., the property of a Gentleman, left Bombay.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, next to "Colah Hall," the valuable and neat substantial-made black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome ribbed dogcart with hood, powerful and fast galloway, harness lamps by Hicks and Ditmar, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, pictures, photographic camera, sewing machine on stand etc., the property of A. E. BERTIE-SMITH, Esq., proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE FROM MESSRS. VICTOR TUOT & CO., RHMS.

On MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, to close consignments, about 41 cases of Messrs. Victor Tuot and Co.'s superior champagne in quarts and pints (full bottles as well as slightly ullaged) consisting of

Carte Noire, black label.
Royal, silver label.
Extra Dry, white label.

These wines will be sold in small lots (one case at a time) to suit buyers, and sample bottles can be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR BROWN LEATHER, SINGLE HARNESS, SADDLES, BOOTS, AND SHOES.

On MONDAY next, the 30th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a small consignment of superior saddlery, boots and shoes, manufactured by Messrs. Creet Brothers, of Cawnpore, consisting of sets of brass mounted brown leather single harness, saddles, shooting boots, lace boots, ladies' lace boots, canvas tan shoes, tan leather, tennis and Oxford shoes, ladies' Oxford shoes, ammuniti n boots, &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SHOLAPORE AND BULDANA, IN THE BERARS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Charles Frederick Unger, and another, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage, dated the 28th day of May, 1887, and the 20th day of May, 1889, respectively, the following properties viz.:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, admeasuring 24 acres or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and buildings thereon, situate and being within the boundaries of the village of Buldana, Purgunnah Daulghar, Zilla Buldana, known as Hobson Sahib's Bungalow, bounded on or towards the North by the Christian Cemetry and the road leading to the Bungalow of Nawab Salamoola Khan Sahib Jagirdhar Doulghat Khar, on the East and South by the road leading to the Government garden till the said road joins on to the highway running north, and on the West by this highway till it meets the hedge of the compound of the house of Nawabsahib, and from thence along this hedge till it joins on the north on to the road leading to the Nawabsahib's house, which premises are now in the possession of the tenant of the said mortgagees.

LOT No. 2.

All that building borne on the return of the Public Works Department as the harness room and farriers' forge, in the old Cavalry lines at Sholapore, together with the land surrounding the same, now in the possession of the mortgagees, or their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Bland and Noble, the Solicitors for the mortgagees at their Office, in Medows Street, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

On dates to be hereafter fixed, sale continuing for two days, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Malabar Castle," Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, Deschamp and McKenzie, also Rutnagherry made furniture, best electro-plated ware by Elkington, Treacher's glass and porcelain ware, a nearly new walnutwood grand cottage pianoforte by Frederick Keogh, London, in very good order, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, valuable oil-paintings, large size marble clock, striking hours and half-hours, English ice box, rich table ornaments, rich China and Japanese and Satsuma flower vases and jars, first-rate table and hanging lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, a large collection of choice plants, &c., the property of Right Reverend Dr. L. G. MYLNE, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, September 25, 1895.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

FRESH FRUITS, Fish, Vegetables, Provisions, etc., sent to Out-stations. Dates, Apricots, and Walnuts, each 3 annas per lb.

TUKINA, Bazaar-supplier,
Khara Kua, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SCRAP COPPER AND BRASS.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, Offers for the Purchase of any quantity upto 50 Tons of SCRAP COPPER and 50 Tons SCRAP BRASS, Loose, lying in the Company's General Stores, Parel, where the same may be viewed on Application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 200 as Security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th September, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, Tender for the Supply of 500 tons of Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam TEAK LOGS for Delivery at the rate of 250 tons per Month, commencing 1st October 1895.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specifications of Shipment, showing clearly that the Timber tendered is Rangoon, Moulmein, or Siam Teak, as the case may be.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th September, 1895.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

FOR ONE MONTH from 1st October next, Arrangements have been made for the sale of Ice, Soda and Cold Drinks to Passengers and the Public between BOMBAY and AHMEDABAD, by the Down Trains leaving Colaba at 6-30 A.M. and 10 P.M., and Up Trains leaving Ahmedabad at 5-55 A.M. and 8-0 P.M. (Madras Time).

D. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 19th September 1895.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for about 7½ Crores of EARTHWORK, between milestone 6 and milestone 17, approximately, of the Jamrao Canal, and for the Construction of a set of Falls at 7½ miles, containing about one Lakh Cubic Feet of Masonry and Concrete; and for the Construction of a Bungalow and Out-houses at about 13 miles.

Forms of Tender and Specifications will be supplied at a cost of One Rupee on application to the Executive Engineer, First District, Jamrao Canal, Hyderabad, Sind.

Plans can be seen at the Office of the Executive Engineer, at Jamrao, on the Eastern Nara, one hundred miles south of Rohri, North-Western Railway.

Tenders should be delivered before the 1st November, 1895.

A. HILL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, First District, Jamrao Canal.

THE IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the 30th Day of October, 1895, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Company, at its Offices, at Mombasa, and, if so required by notice in Writing from the said Company or by any persons on its behalf, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said Debts and Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they may be excluded from the benefit of any distributions made before such debts are proved—Dated this 2nd Day of August, 1895.

By Order,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, I. B. E. A. Company.

TO LET.

IN ROPE WALK LANE, a Small GODOWN, and STABLES, whole or portion, for six horses and four carriages. Also a large Godown in Rampart Row. Apply to

DADABHOY BOMANJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
18, Church Gate Street, Fort.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay

---

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
COQUETAS	3 8

Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA CIGARS.

Torpedo Specials No. 1. Rs. 3-4 per Box of 50.

VEVEY CHEROOTS.
(Direct from Switzerland.)

Vevey Fins	Rs. 10-8 per box of 250
Vevey Flor Finas	" 6-8 " 100
Vevey Courts	" 6-0 " 120

An entirely new line in the way of SMOKES.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3,
AND
"BAHADUR TORPEDOS."

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.
By Direct Importation.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 3 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

*Signature*_____

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
COLOMBO	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
RANGOON	The Bank of Madras.
AGRA	Bank of Bengal
	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, Tananarive, Shanghai, Foochow, and Hankow.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.

Glasgow Deposit Agency (28, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000. Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for Six Months	.....	2 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	.....	4 per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years	.....	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody }	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India }	" ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... " 10,46,454

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON. EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E. — GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—2 Years, 5 per cent. per annum; 12 Months, 4½ per cent. per annum; 6 Months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

CAPITAL..... Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 3,923,000 = " 78,56,000

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Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March 1895.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND..... £160,000

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bankers vs. Brokers, Gymkhana Ground, 2 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Mahuva Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
Rovers' Football Tournament, finals, Royal Scotch vs. Welsh Regiment, 4-45 p.m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Annual Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Evening Concert in aid of the Funds of the Byculla Girls' School, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Simla entered, and the steamer Henry Bolckow, left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Binalder and Akbar, entered, and the steamer Dwarka, left the dock yesterday.

TO-NIGHT'S CONCERT.—We would remind our readers of to-night's concert, in aid of the Byculla Girls' School, The programme is long and varied, and each item is such to be worth the hearing.

THE NAKARBAI HOSPITAL.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine has subscribed Rs. 50 to the Bayley Memorial Fund for the purpose of building a ward in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. Mr. W. H. Welsh, I.C.S., has also subscribed Rs. 25 to the same fund.

BAND AT THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.—By the kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers the Band of the Regiment will play during the progress of the game between the Royal Scots and the Welsh Regiment in the final tie for the cup and medals this evening, on the Cooperage ground.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following papers will be read:—"On Nagar Brahmins," by Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal, Acting Head Clerk to the Commissioner, N. D., and "Note on a Case of Aghoripanthism, from the Saran District," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L., Hutwa, Behar.

OLYMPIC GAMES.—Mr. J. M. Patel, the well-known sportsman of Bombay, has had the honour of being invited as a guest at the forthcoming Olympic Games, to be held at Athens, under the presidency of his Royal Highness the Prince of Greece, from 5th to 15th April, 1896. The sports comprise athletics (running, jumping, and long-distance races); gymnastics; fencing and wrestling; shooting; nautical sports (yachting, rowing, swimming); cycling; and lawn-tennis; cricket; football; &c.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Mr. A. S. Von Geyer, aged seventy-eight years, residing at Moos Buildings, Grant Road, made an attempt, on Monday, at self-destruction, by taking a quantity of laudanum, in consequence of some family dispute. Mr. Geyer went and purchased from Messrs. Treacher and Company a small bottle of laudanum, saying that he wanted it for external application, and then went home, and took it with the object of committing suicide. A few minutes afterwards the old man became unconscious, and was removed to the St. George's Hospital, where he was detained. Mr. Geyer is at present doing well in the hospital.

THE THEFT OF HUNDIES.—Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, closed the case for the prosecution against Ramji Virji and Mohunji Odhavji, who stood charged at the instance of Detective Inspectors Framji Bhicaji and Roshun Ali, with criminal misappropriation, cheating, and abetment, in respect of a hundi of Rs. 1,075, and dishonestly disposing of stolen property, namely, two hundies of Rs. 100 and Rs. 125, respectively. Mr. Sakardande, and Mr. Velinker, pleaders, respectively, defended the first and second accused. Mr. Webb, before whom the men were brought, framed charges against them as above, and the case was remanded until next Monday.

MAKING A BAD START IN LIFE.—Before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Henry Brewin charged Pandoo Ramjee *alias* Krishna Gowlee, a Hindu, aged about eighteen years, with theft of two cotton sarees, of the value of Rs. 4, the property of Krishna Nuccan, manufacturer of bangles, at Tardeo Road. On Monday evening, the sarees which were left drying outside complainant's house, were picked up by the accused who rolled them in a bundle, and went along the Tardeo Road. But before he had got a couple of hundred yards away he noticed a policeman coming from the opposite direction, and at once dropped the bundle down on the ground. This aroused the suspicion of the sepoy, who arrested the youth, and placed him before Mr. Brewin. The accused admitted the theft, and also two previous convictions. The magistrate convicted the offender, who is only eighteen years of age, and sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

THE BLANEY CLUB.—The fourth annual gathering of the above club was held, on the 21st instant, on the occasion of the Parsee holiday of Khordadsal. In welcoming the guest, the secretary Mr. Chinoy, expressed his regret that owing to a slight indisposition at the last moment, Dr. Blaney was unable to come, and hoped that he would grace the hall on future occasions. The club was established in 1892, with only six members, and during three and-a-half years that number had increased to forty-five. The chief aim was to give some recreation to the tired mind and body after a whole day's hard work, and to promote amongst the members a taste for native music. The proprietor of the club, Mr. Daruvala, always did much for the comfort and convenience of the members. Some of the members, under the guidance of Oostad Ramprasad, went through a choice selection of native vocal music. The songs sung by Mr. Dinanath and the playing on the harmonium by Mr. Chinoy were much applauded. After partaking of some refreshments, the gathering dispersed at a late hour.

DEATHS OF CONVICTS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at her Majesty's Common Prison, touching the death of Mahomed Rajab, aged sixty years a convict undergoing a term of simple imprisonment for eight days, awarded to him on the 17th instant, by Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, for defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. The deceased was admitted into the jail hospital, on the 20th instant, suffering from jaundice and strong fever. He gradually grew worse, and died on Monday evening, about 8 o'clock. A verdict of death from jaundice was returned by the jury.—Another inquest was held in the same prison regarding the death of Narayen Monoo, aged twenty-seven years, who was sentenced on the 4th of December last, by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of one year in the House of Correction, from whence the deceased was transferred on the 12th August last, to the Common Prison. He was admitted into the Jail Hospital on the 1st instant, suffering from rheumatism and other diseases. After admission into the hospital, his lungs were affected, and he died yesterday morning, at half-past 8 o'clock. A verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

A MEETING will be held this evening to consider the following programme:—

I.—Jumping Competition—(a) Horses (b) Ponies.
II.—Tent-Pegging by Sections.
III.—Tilting and Tent-Pegging. Ladies to take two rings, Gentlemen to knock a ball off a post with the butt off spear, reverse spear, and take a peg.
IV.—"Despatch Stakes." To saddle up pony and ride to a point, change saddle to another pony, ride round the tree and back to first pony, change again, and home. One syce allowed.
V.—"Pony Scurry." Twice round the ground. A course will be flagged out.

THE Madras paper hears on very good authority that the Marmalong Bridge is to be closed to traffic "for alterations and repairs." So far as we are aware, the Chingleput Local Fund Engineer has given no public notice concerning this, although he must surely know that the traffic between Madras and Guindy is considerable just now. The Races commence on the 8th, proximo, and whether the bridge will again be open on that date is uncertain. Be that as it may, there is every day a large vehicular pilgrimage to and from the course, where a large number of horses are in training. It is incomprehensible why the Chinglepnt authorities should have fixed on the very season, when the traffic is greatest, for effecting these repairs. There are eleven months in the year when closing the bridge would not have caused any special inconvenience, but for some inscrutable reason the one month when this is not the case has been chosen. The Races bring in a considerable sum of money to Madras, and those who support them deserve greater consideration than has been shown in the present instance.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

A CLAIM FOR SEPARATE MAINTENANCE.

CHIMNABAI AND ANOTHER VS. MORESHWUR NANABHAI AND ANOTHER.

THE first plaintiff sued for separate maintenance on the ground of cruelty by her husband, the first defendant, and sought that the same might be provided for out of the ancestral property in the hands of the second defendant, her father-in-law. She also claimed Rs. 1,500 for her ornaments in the possession of the second defendant; and also maintenance and marriage expenses of her daughter, the second plaintiff. The husband filed a written statement, denying habitual cruelty, but admitting that he struck her once. The second defendant denied that he was in possession of any of the plaintiff's ornaments or of any ancestral property. Mr. Setlur and Mr. Bhat, instructed by Mr. Merwanjee N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Starling, in delivering his decision, said: The plaintiffs in this case are the wife and daughter of the first defendant, who is the son of the second defendant. For brevity's sake I shall in this judgment speak of the first plaintiff as the plaintiff. In her plaint the plaintiff alleges that she had certain ornaments presented by the second defendant to her on her marriage which were always kept by him except when he gave him to her to wear. She further alleges that both the defendants have grossly ill-treated her and her daughter,so that she is unable to live with her husband, and she seeks from them separate maintenance for herself and her daughter, the return of her ornaments, and a provision for the marriage of her daughter, which, she alleges, ought shortly to take place. The defendants in their written statement deny the cruelty, allege that they are willing to maintain the plaintiff and her daughter in the family house, deny their liability to provide separate maintenance or marriage expenses, and the second defendant while admitting that he had at one time charge of the ornaments, alleges that since the plaintiff attained puberty she has had sole charge of them. The defendants allege also that there is a misjoinder of parties and of causes of action. This I will discuss when I have come to a conclusion on the facts of the case, and the relief, if any, which can be given. The evidence on behalf of the plaintiff is not as complete as it might have been, and that of the two defendants is very unsatisfactory, consequently it is necessary to see if there is any independent evidence on any one main point which corroborates in a material degree one side rather than the other, and working from that to endeavaur, if possible, to get at the truth of the whole of the case. Now, I think, there is this kind of corroborative evidence with regard to the assault which is admitted by the first defendant to have taken place andfor,which he was fined by the magistrate, and which apparently caused the flight of the plaintiff leaving her husband's protection and taking her daughter with her. The plaintiff says that that took place on the night on which she left her husband's house, and that the next day she was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and examined by Dr. Easdon. He was examined as a witness for the plaintiff, and stated that he found in her body no less than seven bruises which he described the result apparently of blows from a stick, some of the bruises being severe ones, and he was of opinion that she had had a very severe beating. He also found on the top of the head of the child a contused wound dividing the scalp, which could not in his opinion have been caused by a fall, unless some one had taken her up by the legs and let her drop, or she had been run against some hard substance with her body at a right angle to her legs, a position which it is not very likely a child would be in while running. Now this is entirely consistent with the story of the plaintiff who says that the defendants were for some days before she left their house ill-treating and beating her; that on the last day the first defendant especially struck her many times, that she sent her daughter out to tell her mother who lives near, how she was being treated, and on the daughter's return the first defendant abused her and struck her on the top of the head with a stick and so caused the contused wound, and also gave the plaintiff a severe beating, and that after that she left the house with her daughter and went to her mother. Her mother has not been called, as one would have expected, but a tenant in the mother's house who saw her on her arrival, has been, and I see no reason to doubt the truthfulness of his evidence as to what he saw on that occasion, as it forms a natural connecting link between the plaintiff's evidence and that of Dr. Easdon. It being past doubt, in my opinion, from this evidence that the plaintiff did receive a very severe beating, what is the account given by the defendants. The second defendant, although he noticed the wound on the child's head, says that he knew nothing about it until he was told by the first defendant after the plaintiff had left at night that he had given her two and three cuts with a cane on the previous day,and that the plaintiff during the whole of the day on which she left was going about the house as usual with no marks on her. Now looking at the evidence to which I have referred, it is highly improbable that the plaintiff would have stayed in the house for 24 hours after receiving such a beating or that she could have gone about the house as usual, and it is impossible that if she had stayed the second defendant would not have noticed that something was the matter with her. Then as to the first defendant, in the written statement he denies beating her, except that just before she left to "strike her once" with a cane for disobedience, and in his evidence in court he says he struck her two or four times with a cane he had in his hand. Neither of these stories will account for the seven bruises. As to the wound on the child's head, he says he was on the verandah when the child came up from outside with a bundle in her hand, that he spoke angrily to her, on which she dropped the bundle and ran inside, followed by him calling for the plaintiff, that as the child ran she knocked her head against one of the doors which is 35 feet inside from the door, that he picked the child up, brought her to the verandah, and when his wife came there was some dispute, and they went to the back of the house where he struck her two or four times. Now Dr. Easdon's evidence renders this defendant's account as to how the child got her wound highly improbable, if not impossible. The wound ought to have been on the forehead or between the forehead and the top of the head. If this defendant's evidence be true, whereas it was on the top of the head and some distance back from the forehead. Further, Putlaji Bhasker contradicts this defendant's evidence as to what took place when the child came up. Under these circumstances, I am compelled to come to the conclusion that both the defendants have deliberately given false evidence about the final assault or assaults on the plaintiff, in consequence whereof she was obliged to leave their house, and that her account of what took place during the week preceding that event is substantially correct. I consequently see no reason to doubt the general correctness of the account of her treatment during the past nine or ten years, especially as it is corroborated as to one incident by Moreshwur Narotum. During those nine or ten years I do not think there was generally any serious ill-treatment. The plaintiff does not allege that, but there was something which caused the first defendant and possibly the second also, to treat her unkindly and from time to time assault her, and that culminated in the more serious assault in April 1892. In my opinion, there not only has been actual violence of such a character as to endanger the plaintiff's personal health and possibly her safety also, but, looking to the history of the past nine or ten years, there is also reasonable apprehension of a repetition of the same violence if the plaintiff were to return to her husband's house, especially seeing that since she left, he has married another wife. The plaintiff was, therefore, justified in departing from the house as she did with her daughter and is justified in refusing to return to his protection. What then has been the cause of this unkind and unmanly treatment eventuating in brutality. The plaintiff says that the ornaments given to her by the second defendant on her marriage were always kept by him, and that about ten years ago, when his son Pandharinath was about to be married, her ornaments were used for his wife, the second defendant promising to return or replace them, and that when she subsequently asked for that to be done, both the defendants got angry and beat and slapped her. The defendants admit that the second defendant had the ornaments till plaintiff's puberty, and they allege that since that time she has had them and deny that they were given to Padharinath's wife. The plaintiff says the last ill-treatment commenced, because she would not ask her mother for money for her husband, and was renewed because she asked for her ornaments. Curiously enough, the first defendant admits that the last quarrel arose about ornaments, but he says it was because the plaintiff had left her ornaments at her mother's and would not bring them back. The second defendant admitting possession in the first instance the onus is on him to show that he ceased to be in possession. Now I think there is improbability in his story that he gave them to the plaintiff at puberty. She would then have been only 12 or 13, and I very much doubt whether he would have handed over the custody of Rs. 1,500 worth of ornaments to a child of that age. Then it seems to me not improbable that he may have been hard up for ready cash at the time of Pandharinath's marriage, for the intended rebuilding of the house was to have taken place about that time (ten years ago), but he had to put it off for some business of his which came at that time, and if he then had a contract to build a house he might have wanted for business purposes all the monies he had in hand, but this inference is, I think, based upon too slender a basis to be of much, if any, value. The first defendant said that before the "mooni" of 1885 the second defendant gave the plaintiff her ornaments to wear. If so, it would show that the ornaments were then with him and not with the plaintiff, but he afterwards explains himself and says that the second defendant only gave her some four or five which he had had to get repaired, and the second defendant gives that explanation at once. It may be that the first defendant accidentally let out the truth of the case, having for a moment forgotten the history he had come to tell. As to whether the plaintiff did wear the ornament she now claims on that occasion at her mother's house we have no evidence but her own, and she denies that she did so. As to the making of the ornaments for Pandharinath's marriage, I cannot place much reliance upon the evidence of the goldsmith Bala, who keeps no books, as to the date when he says he made ornaments for the second defendant, nor even as to the fact that he made them. Baburao Purshotum's identification of the ornaments he took to the house of Pandhariath's bride as being new is ingenious, but I doubt whether the plaintiff's ornaments, if her case is true, would have been worn so smooth as to enable a person who at that time would naturally assume the ornaments he was taking to be new to have distinguished them from new ornaments. The plaintiff might possibly have settled the matter by calling her mother, but it must be remarked on the other hand that no female is called from the house of the defendants. On the whole, after hearing the evidence, I am in doubt whether plaintiff wore the ornaments she now claims at the "mooni in 1885, but at the same time, looking to the very unsatisfactory manner of the first defendant whilst he gave his evidence, and the stolidity of the second defendant, coupled with the fact that I am of opinion that they have spoken untruly about the assault in April, 1892, I have great doubts whether new ornaments were made for Pandharinath's marriage, and if none were made,then it would be highly probable that the plaintiff, did dot wear her ornaments at the mooni ceremony. Then as to the mooni and marriage in 1891, the plaintiff swears that she had with her none of the ornaments she claims,but had to borrow some one Chintoba desposes to the fact that her ornaments to the plaintiff at the request of Moreshwur Narotum, who details the circumstances under which he asked for the loan. I do not see any reason to doubt the evidence of either of these witnesses, although the former has lent the plaintiff monies wherewith to carry on her suit. Against this the defendants urge that the plaintiff before the Police Court said nothing about ornaments, and rely upon Exhibit 13 which was her information or petition, but that appears to have been prepared by a barrister on the instructions of the plaintiff's brother, she was not sworn to it, and it evident that Mr. Hamilton only asked her about so much of it as was necessary to satisfy himself that she had been assaulted. The case was tried summarily and nothing would be gone into necessarily except the assault itself. Consequently, I do not think that the omission of any mention of the amount militates against the truth of her story. On the other hand, when the first defendant through his attorneys calls upon the plaintiff to return to his house and her mother to send her back, he never asks that the ornaments should be sent back with her, and I cannot bring myself to believe that if for four months he had been quarrelling with her because she did not get her ornaments from her mother, he could not have mentioned the matter in his notices. At the same time I cannot believe either of the defendants when they say that while the disturbance was going on, they never sent or went to the plaintiff's mother to get the ornaments back, because it was no business of theirs. In my opinion if the dispute had arisen because the ornaments were at the mother's there would have been some evidence given of a demand upon her for them. The evidence on the part of the defendant as to the plaintiff's wearing ornaments during the last ten years and during the suit has been filed similar to those she claims is of such a nature that no reliance can be placed upon it. On the whole, I am of opinion that the defendants have not proved that the plaintiff's ornaments were on her when she went to the mooni and marriage ceremonies, not that she left them behind at her mother's house; and unsatisfactory as the evidence is, I have come to the conclusion that the second defendant has not discharged the onus which lay upon him to show that the possession of the ornaments passed from him to the plaintiff. The next point to be determined is whether the second defendant was, at the time this suit was filed, possessed of ancestral property. Now it is admitted that he had in his hands in 1886 property which had come to him from his grandfather, and it is admitted that that was ancestral property. After reviewing the evidence his Lordship said:—Taking all these facts which I have found into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiff is entitled to recover maintenance for herself from the second defendant, and on the authority of Tulsha vs. Gopal Rai, I. L. R. 6. All., 632, that she is entitled to recover maintenance for her daughter, who could not possibly under the circumstances of this case go back to live with her father, and the plaintiff is her natural guardian who ought to provide for her. I must also take upon the plaintiff as her daughter under the circumstance of this case as a wife and daughter abandoned by the husband and father, and I am of opinion (See Mayne H. L. Section 81) that the plaintiff would have authority to give her daughter in marriage, and that in accordance with the Allahabad case just cited she would be the proper person to receive the money necessary for her marriage expenses. Both parties have through their counsel intimated their desire that I should not send the case to a Commissioner, but name the amounts to be paid by the defendants, if I came to a conclusion adverse to them. I therefore fix the amount of maintenance payable to the plaintiff for herself at Rs. 10 a month and for her daughter Rs. 5, the latter to be paid only until she is married, such sums to be a first charge on the family house. Plaintiff is entitled to arrears from the date of filing plaint. I also fix the sum of Rs.500 as the proper sum for the marriage expenses of the daughter, such sum to be paid to the plaintiff one month before the daughter is to be married. The defendants must pay the costs of this suit. It will be seen from my findings that there has been no misjoinder of parties or cause of action in this suit. All that has been done is to join an unnecessary plaintiff and also possibly an unnecessary defendant, but no extra costs have been occasioned by this action, and I need take no further note of it. I am sorry that I am unable to feel as satisfied with this judgment as I should like to be; but if there has been any miscarriage of justice, it is entirely the fault of the defendants. They have told a false story about the assault which is the foundation of this case. The manner of the first defendant in the witness-box was such as to cause me to distrust the whole of his evidence; that of the second defendant did not make me feel any confidence in the evidence he was giving. On the other hand the plaintiff and her witnesses gave their evidence in an open and straightforward manner, and my impression is that they were endeavouring to state the truth of the case, and nothing more.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, LAHORE.

A LEAFLET of the Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Arts quotes: The following is from the "Bombay Gazette":—"The sum of Rs. 10,000 has been sanctioned for carrying out certain alterations in the Goverment House drawing-room, Lahore. Bhai Ram Singh, Vice-Principal of the Mayo School of Arts, Lahore, some time ago submitted his designs for this work, which have met with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, if funds permit. The work will be carried out through the Public Works Department, with the aid of the Mayo School of Arts." The leaflet then adds: "Members of our Society will note with satisfaction that there is a growing inclination on the part of Indian authorities to entrust designs or alterations in public buildings to such Indian architects and artists as the Vice-Principal of the Mayo School of Arts, Bhai Ram Singh, whose matured skill and judgment in such work is well known. Sir Denis Fitzpatrick may be congratulated on having secured his services for the proposed important alterations and decorations in Government House at Lahore. If marbles are required for the purpose, it may be hoped that such will be chosen in India, and not fetched from Europe—still less that granite work may be ordered from Scotland, through the Stores Department of the India Office, as in the case of the obelisk atrocity for the Manipur monument. Probably in the Punjab itself marble may be found whereon Bhai Ram Singh can exert his artistic skill. If not, Jeypore and other portions of Rajputana can furnish the finest choice of marbles that can be desired. And there would be a certain fitness in using Rajputana marbles in the present instance, seeing that material was so successfully applied in the construction of the noble Mayo Institute at Ajmere. As to this work at the Lahore Government House, there is just one word of caution that may be needed: Let Sir Denis see that his Publick Works men are kept to their proper work of construction and not be permitted to meddle with and mar the designs of the Indian architect."

W.

IN noting the determination of the Municipality of Glasgow to abolish all differences of opinion among the Glasgow public clocks regarding the time of day by a system of electrical "synchronising," our contemporary "The Hospital" prefers to consider this step in its relation to heart disease. The matter has, we are told, a very distinctly medical bearing, for it is to the sudden runs and frantic rushes to which middle-aged people are so often urged by the irregularity of public clocks that the onset of obvious heart disease is too frequently due. A middle-aged heart may not be at all too weak for the sort of life its owner leads, and yet may be unequal to the strain of running to catch a train with a bag in one hand and an umbrella and overcoat in the other "Although," says this monitor, "it is only at long intervals that such a man actually dies in the attempt, doctors know well how often the final run to catch a train picks out the weak organ and is the starting point of a long, slow, and most miserable process of failure from dilated heart, ending in dropsy and in death." But the synchronised Glasgow clocks are to put all this right.

ALLEGED DIABOLOCAL MURDER IN A NATIVE STATE.

AT the Bhownugger Sessions Court, before Rao Bahadur Ghellabhai Jagjivandas, Chief Judge, four Bhora merchants, Walibhai Sammasbhai, Alibhai Musaji, Husein Shamsuddin, and Nurbhai Ukabhai, of the towns of Kundla and Sawar, in the Bhownugger State, were charged with the murder of one Dosaji, a gumashta of accused No. 1. All the accused were committed by the Kundla Magistrate to the Bhownugger Sessions for trial. The State Public Prosecutor, Mr. Damodhardas conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Mir Sarfaraz Ali, barrister-at-law instructed by Mr. Hiralal, of the Bombay firm of Messrs. Hiralal and Mahdoji, solicitors, represented the principal accused No. 1 and 2; and Mr. Becharlal, a local pleader, appeared for accused Nos. 3 and 4. The facts of the case were shortly as follows:—

On the 31st of July last a gumashta of the accused No. 1. named Dosaji was missing. Three days after, (i. e.) on the 3rd August, a dead body was found in a well, called Dholia Kuwa, not far from the town of Kundla. It was much decomposed, the features of the face being completely altered, the hands and feet were tied up, and three large stones were found in the trousers. With a considerable difficulty the corpse was identified as that of the missing gumashta on account of some silver studs and a silver ring that was found upon it. The story of the prosecution was that the four accused decoyed the deceased to the wadi of accused No. 1 under the pretext of a picnic. There they killed him either by strangulation or suffocation. They shaved the head and face of the deceased, and applied some dammer to them to make identification impossible. They threw the body from the wadi to the Dholia well, a distance of a mile and a half. After having tied the hands and feet, and having put a few stones in the trousers they threw the body into the well, where it was subsequently found. Misconduct of the said gumashta with the sister of the accused No. 1, who was wife of No. 2, was alleged to be the motive for the commission of the crime. The trial began on the 10th, and concluded on the 7th instant. Mr. Sarfaraz Ali, barrister-at-law, for the defence, in his address, for accused Nos. 1 and 2, which took up a whole day, to the court and assessors submitted the following three important points for their careful consideration:—1 Whether the body in question was that of the missing gumashta. 2 Whether death was caused either by strangulation or suffocation. 3 And whether the accused persons had thus caused death. He did not seriously dispute the first question of identification although he pointed out that the first punchnama and the conduct of the police officer in charge of the investigation, immediately after the second punchnama had given rise to an honest doubt as to the body being that of the gumashta. He contended that unless they were satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt as to the second and particularly the third issue against accused, his clients, were entitled to a verdict of not guilty. The court should also take into consideration what the alleged motive for the crime was, and whether it was proved, and was sufficiently grave to actuate the accused to commit this heinous and diabolical offence. He then commented on the evidence of the StateDoctor (who had held a post-mortem examination on the body) which he submitted was not only consistent with the theory of the defence, but was fatal to the case of the prosecution and to their story of death by strangulation or suffocation. In support of his argument he cited several passages from Lyons, Chivers, and Taylor's works on Medical Jurisprudence. He particularly drew the attention of the court, to some important decisions of the Bombay and other High Courts, which had laid down the law, as to what weight and importance ought to be attached to the evidence given by persons under police surveillance. After analysing the evidence for the prosecution and defence at length and pointing out material discrepancies in the former he urged that it would not only be unsafe but dangerous to take away precious lives of four human beings on such insufficient contradictory and doubtful evidence as the prosecution had adduced.

On the following day Mr. Becharlal addressed the court on behalf of accused Nos.3 and 4 and the Public Prosecutor replied on the whole case, which took up the rest of the day. The assessors expressed their doubts as to the guilt of the accused. The learned judge concurred with the assessors' verdict, and acquitted the four accused.

CRICKET.

BANKERS VS. BROKERS.

THE return match takes place to-day, Wednesday, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, kindly lent for the occasion, commencing at 2 p.m. The usual dinner takes place in the evening, anyone wishing to attend will please send in their names The following are the teams:—

BANKERS.	BROKERS.
G. H. Townsend	J. C. Brooks
W. Carron	G. Brooks
P. H. Merryweather	H. E. John
F. D. Stranack	O. Marshall
J. Black	J. Douglas
T. Peterkin Matheson	G. K. Remington
C. Levick	H. Symons
A. G. Stephen	J. Fowler
A. Mackay	T. Bromley
R. T. Wilson	C. E. Nixon
A. Young	H. Read

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THIS match was played on Sunday last, and resulted in a win for the Elphinstonians by thirty-two runs by the result of the first innings. For the Elphinstonians, Raja rendered valuable service, both with the bat and ball, and Saklatwalla and Bharucha played correct game throughout. For the Hindus, Jayker's bowling was very effective, and Banda, Kirtiker, and S. Bhandare were the only ones who entered into double figures. The following is the score:—

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
B C Machliwala, run out	16	to bat	
M H Sanjana, b L Bhandare	5	b Kothare	1
C M Patel, c Gosavi, b Jayker	0	b Kothare	19
R E Modi, b Jayker	0	c and b Joshi	15
D C Daruwalla, c Kothare, b Jayker	9	to bat	
N B Saklatwalla, c Chonker, b L Bhandare	4	run out	24
D M Raja, c Gosavi, b Jayker	18	not out	32
J N Bharucha, c Masoorker, b G Bhandare	11	not out	12
M H Vajifdar, b Jayker	0	b Joshi	7
K R Driver, b G Bhandare	14	to bat	
N H Chinoy, not out	2	run out	6
Extras	16	Extras	12
Total	95	Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings. B	M	R	W	2nd Innings. B	M	R	W
L S Bhandare	69	1	27	2	45	2	29	0
R G Jayker	90	3	37	5	5	0	12	0
G N Bhandare	25	0	12	2	40	1	31	0
S G Kothare	15	0	3	0	55	1	25	2
G R Kirtikar					30	1	7	0
B J Joshi					25	2	12	2

HINDU GYMKHANA.

D Chonker, b Raja	9
S G Kothare, b Chinoy	0
M Dadarker, l-b-w Chinoy	3
W L Masoorker, v Raja	3
N V Gosavi, b Raja	0
G R Banda, b Raja	14
B J Joshi, b Raja	7
G N Bhandare, b Chinoy	10
G R Kirtiker, not out	12
L S Bhandare, b Chinoy	0
R G Jayker, c Sanjana, b Raja	1
Extras	4
Total	63

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
N H Chinoy	60	4	27	4
B C Machliwalla	10	1	1	0
D M Raja	67	5	23	6
K R Driver	20	0	8	0

MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. B. V. R. C. C.

A MATCH was played last Saturday between the above clubs with the following result:—

MUNICIPAL C C.

M Wadya, b Jones	16
Masani, b Little	0
Dadarkar, b Roberts	3
S M Kalla, c Little, b Roberts	4
J Chinoy, b Little	1
Affinwala, c Jones, b Kelly	8
Holmes, b Roberts	4
D'Mello, b Roberts	0
Mehta, stumped Roberts	0
C Daroowalla, N Sittaram — to bat	
Extras	4
Total	40

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES C. C.

Little, b S M Kaka	1
Mason, b S M Kaka	0
R Roberts, b Affinwalla	2
F Otto, b Affinwalla	1
Jones, b Affinwalla	5
Snell, b S M Kaka	1
Mason, b Affinwalla	0
Roberts, b Affinwalla	0
Kelly, not out	0
G Hainsworth, Sheara — to bat	
Extras	4
Total	15

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa and Looseness, Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

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PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY.

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday, at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. E. Sohoen, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the audited accounts of the company made up to 30th June, 1895. Press companies have again passed through a poor and hardly remunerative season. Owing partly to the keen competition and partly to the deficiency of the crop, the working of the company's four factories in the Berar and the Khandeish districts has been unsatisfactory; the other two factories doing fairly good work. The total number of bales pressed during the past season is 50,217, which, owing to the company's own large purchases, is only 5,967 bales below last year's figures. The profit and Loss Account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 53,168-8-7, from which your directors have set aside Rs. 15,000 for depreciation, leaving Rs. 38,166-8-7, out of which they propose to take Rs. 37,500 to provide a dividend of Rs. 30 per share, or six per cent. on the paid-up capital, the balance of Rs. 666-8-7 being carried forward to next year's account. Mr. P. A. Hormarjee retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share, or 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital, was declared. Mr. P. A. Hormarjee, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Messrs. Palonjee Framjee Mehta, and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors; and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held, yesterday, at the registered office, Church Gate Street, Mr. E. Sohoen, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report:—

The directors beg to sub- mit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1895. The past season, taken as a whole, has again been a poor one for press companies. The Dholleras agencies have done slightly better than the previous year, but Khandeish presses owing to a smaller crop did less work, and the Barsee crop proved almost a complete failure. As the Bhownuggur presses had never been fully employed during late years, one of them was removed to Hubli. The new factory was ready for work by the beginning of the season, and the result of the season's working has been satisfactory. A press and ginning factory at Broach was purchased last January at a moderate price, and though the crop in the Broach district was the smallest known for years, the result of the season's working has been fairly satisfactory. The total number of bales pressed during the past season at eight factories is 76,027 against 75,805 at six factories in 1893-94. The profit and loss Account for the year shows a credit balance of Rs. 58,098-5-11, from which your directors have set aside Rs. 7,000 to depreciation fund and Rs. 5,000 to reserve fund, and they recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 9, equal to about 7½ per cent., which will absorb Rs. 45,000. The balance of Rs. 1,098-5-11 they propose to carry forward to next year's account. Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

The report and the audited accounts were adopted and confirmed. A dividend of Rs. 9 per share was declared. Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director, Messrs. Nosserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Maneckshaw Byramjee Master were appointed auditors; and the proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, as its registered office, No. 72, Apollo Street, Mr. F. W. Bickel, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted to the meeting and was adopted:—

The directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts for the year ended on 30th June 1895. The past cotton season was a very unfavourable one, and the total crop of India turned out to be the smallest since 1885. Added to this the export trade in which the principal customers of the company are mainly interested, suffered under the effects of a monster crop in America, and it is therefore not astonishing that the number of bales pressed should have fallen off considerably against the last few years. The company's presses turned out 43,893 bales in all. The branches at Amraoti, Dhoolia, Bhownugger, and Tuticorin were worked in amalgamation with the other presses at the respective places. The rates in Jalgaon were extremely low, and your company pressed there 2,537 bales only. A joint working commation has now been formed in Jalgaon which places this branch in a more advantageous position again. The results of Guntakul are satisfactory, considering the short crop in these districts. The erection of the Octopus Pressin Tuticorin was completed towards the end of the season; the services of the old press having been required until then, its transfer to another place had to be postponed, but all the necessary steps have meanwhile been taken. The company's press house at Dhoolia was destroyed by fire on the 3rd April last. The loss sustained has been fully recovered from the underwriters, and the press is being re-constructed, and will be in working order in a few weeks. Including a balance of Rs. 412-3-9, brought over from last year, the net profits for the year under review amount to Rs. 44,479-13-7, which the directors recommend to appropriate as follows:—To pay a dividend of Rs. 65 per share, free of income-tax, Rs. 29,250

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—An Upright Vertical Cottage PIANOFORTE with Transposing Keyboard, in splendid tone, full compass, full size, height 4ft. 4in., width 4ft. 6in., iron frame. Has been out on Hire from time to time for the last 4 years. Original price, Rs. 750; offered now for Rs. 350. A real bargain.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Importers, High Grade Pianofortes, Bombay.

RARELY idle for 18 years. Mrs. H. Wyatt, from Wotton U. Edge, says:—"You supplied me with a Machine 18 years ago. It has rarely been idle a day. The only thing that is worn is the check spring."—THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE Co., Bombay.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried unadulterated: very superior and very moderate priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and Immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Bombay.

HAVE you tried our MANILLA CIGARS? They are the best and are to be sold at Manufacturers' prices, or 100 Rs. 5-12-0, Rs. 3-12-0, Rs. 3-8-0 and Rs. 3-4-0. —PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE!! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—COURSTUEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I stayed in the Alexandra Hotel from——to—— November, and have received every attention. The food was of excellent quality and plenty of it. The charges most moderate. I wish Mr. PESTONJI the success he deserves. I am well satisfied, and shall have much pleasure in recommending my friends to this Hotel.—W. RAMSDEN.

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY, which cannot be DELIVERED at GANESHKHIND by the Evening of 30th September, 1895, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP" without the addition of any post town until 19th October, 1895, when they should again be addressed to GANESHKHIND.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.

Ganeshkhind, 7th September, 1895.

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CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

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GENERAL LORD ROBERTS;
H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 24.

CONSOLS were 1-16 per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 107 11-16; and Indian Sterling loan advanced ¼ per cent., to 118. A further sum of about £ 375,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by 1-8 to ¼ per cent.; that on short London Bills being unchanged at ⅛ per cent. The price of 3½ per cent., Rupee Securities was 1.16 per cent. lower, at £ 60 13-16. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 30½d. per oz. and in New York the price remained at 66¾ cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower at 4·89¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on London at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 5-16d. Braziers' Copper declined 10s., say to £ 53 10s. per ton; Yellow Metal being quoted at 4 5-8. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal was 3d. higher, at 10s. 6d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were 1 per cent. higher, at 101¼ *ex-coupon*; Paris Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs 25·28¾.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 37s. per 4-16lbs., buyers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwarp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet.

A further advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 7-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions. In East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach, and "Fine" and "Fully Good" Bengal were 1-16d. per lb. higher; but "Good" Bengal advanced 3-16d. to 3 1-16d. per lb. The market closed firm; Surats firm; and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 1,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians. Imports 2,000 bales. The Manchester Market was strong.

In New York, an advance of 1-8 cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 8 3-8 cents per lb.; and December Futures were 15 points higher, at 8·32 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales, the new crop arrivals to date comparing as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Monday's Receipts. ...	32,000	50,000	36,000
Two day's do.	54,000	78,000	56,000
Since 1st instant	206,000	344,000	235,000

Under the influence of the firm advices above reported our Cotton market has also been firm to-day, at a general advance in prices of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Business has been upon a much larger scale as far as local consumers are concerned, the Mills having taken 3,300 bales, consisting of 1,700 Bengal, at Rs. 170-90; 700 Tinnevelly, at Rs. 205; 600 Dhollera (Bombay Pressed), at Rs. 188; 200 Compta, at Rs. 203; and 100 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 179; the purchases for export having been confined to 800 Bengal, at Rs. 177-90 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Only a small business has been reported for shippers' account in these markets to-day, the tone of the former having been quiet, and that of the latter steady. The only change in prices is a decline of 1 anna per cwt. in *Linseed*, at Rs. 7-6-0 to Rs. 7-8-0 per lb.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	2,064	bales.
Wheat	1,552	cwts.
Linseed	716	,,
Rapeseed	855	,,
Gingellyseed	721	,,
Castorseed	2,069	,,
Rice	5,418	,,

FREIGHTS remain dull in tone. Business has been reported for Liverpool, for prompt shipment of Wheat, at 11s. per ton; for Marseilles, October shipment, at 11s. for light seeds, and 12s. 6d. for Wheat; and for Antwerp, October shipment, at 12s. 6d. per ton for Seeds and Wheat.

EXCHANGE opened again with a quiet feeling at 1s. 1 7-16d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank romittance, and 1s. 1 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former we have heard of no enquiry at the above rates; but a few Merchants' Bills were reported to have changed hands at 1s. 1 17-32d. ready, and at 1s. 1 9-16d. if into next year. The Bazarr then came out as resellers, and placed Telegraphic at 1s. 1 15-32d. and 1s. 1½d., when rates rose 1-32d., all round, and closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 1 15-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic.	...1s. 1 15-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1 ½d.	,,
Credits 3 Do.	...1s. 1 9-16d.	,,
Francs 3 Do.	...1·43	,,

with forward Bank remittance quoted at 1s. 1½d.; three months' sight Sterling Credits, at 1s. 1 19-32d.; and Francs at 1·43¼.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108 13-16 for cash, and 108¾ for next settling day, and these rates were maintained throughout the day in a steady market, closing on the same level in both positions.

SHARES.—There has been but little doing to-day in this market on any line; but we report the following changes in quotations in our list this evening:—An advance of Rs. 15, in Connaught Mills; and of Rs. 10 each, in Hyderabad and Imperial Cotton; while Lukhmidass, and Manockjee Petit, are each Rs. 5 lower. In Presses Breul's Cawnpore, are Rs. 15 lower, and French and Mofussils, Rs. 5 each. In miscellaneous shares Bombay-Burmah Trading, are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue and Rs. 5, in the second; Treacher and Co. Rs. 2½; and Badham Pile Rs. 2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 11-16
3 per cent. Reates	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
4½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 13-16
Bar Silver	30½

The sum of about £375,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Rhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Aden-Zanzibar interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Teheran route right.
Messages will continue to be accepted till further orders at senders risk for Chitral Gairat and Drosh and vice versa; they will be posted over the section Chakdara Drosh; delay two days.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 24th September, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours,	Minutes.
Turkey	21	10	0 a.m.	70	10
Teheran	24	2	5 p.m.	...	24
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 24th September, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	20	..	3
,, Karachi	...	14	...	1
,, Madras	...	42	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 23.

10 p.m. ...	79·3

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24.

6 a.m. ...	78·4
10 a.m. ...	80·7
2 p.m. ...	81·4
4 p.m. ...	79·0

THE SPRING RUNNING.

A JUNGLE STORY,

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

Part I. will appear in the

Bombay Gazette of Saturday, September 28.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SCOLL—GERDES—September 19, at the Scotch Kirk, Madras, by the Rev. W. Archibald, Senior Chaplain, August Scholl, son of Mr Ernest Scholl, son of Mr Ernest Scholl-Schatten of Stuttgart, to Alice Maud, daughter of Mr Albert Gerdes, Madras.

DEATHS.

HUDSON—September 15, at Kempinkote Gold Fields, Esther Margaret St Leger (Daisy Bell), the infant daughter of Apothecary A. Hudson, aged 10 months.

OLIVER—September 11, at Cossaul, Lucy Henrietta, dearly loved youngest daughter of Mrs George Oliver.

SMILES—September 19, at Madras, Helen, the wife of Lieut. O J Smiles, Madras Comt Department.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1895.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent in Tokio gives some interesting information as to the working of Parliamentary institutions in Japan. Six political groups are divided by traditional jealousies and rivalries, but have a disinterested desire to pull down the Government. They had been long seeking a programme, which would enable them to achieve the common object, when the Government, yielding to the pressure of three of the European Powers, agreed to abandon the territorial acquisitions on the Continent. These six different political groups thought it a good opportunity to join in directing popular feeling against the Cabinet and overturn it. The event did not justify this view, plausible as it appeared. The people at large, knowing little and caring less about the cession and retrocession of distant Chinese territory, refused to be moved by the rhetoric of the Jingos: That is not, however, precisely the way in which the correspondent of the *Times* in Tokio looks at the matter, though he admits that public opinion was against the ultra patriots. These gentry were clamouring for the heads of the ministers, because they had not defied the new Triple Alliance and retained the hold of Japan on Manchuria, but the people refused to be excited. Wearied by the perpetual bickerings of political cabals, the nation had learned from the recent war that strength lies in union. They were also, we are told, awakened by "the arbitrary interference of Russia, France, and Germany to a keen perception of the fact that unless the country were content henceforth to accept *European dictation* they must strain every nerve to *develop its material* resources, and place its Army and Navy upon a greatly-increased footing."

We have here from an independent source incidental confirmation of what we have already pointed out, that official Japan, far from resting on her laurels is adding largely to her military and naval strength with the ostensible object of resisting "European dictation," but really with the settled purpose of establishing her own supremacy in the Pacific. The friendly observer from whom we have quoted regards the determination of the Government to largely increase the naval and military strength of the new Prussia, to the sudden intervention at the close of the war of certain foreign Powers desirous of modifying the conditions of peace. That this is an erroneous view is shown by the fact that while the war was in progress new and very formidable battleships and protected cruisers were being quietly built in considerable numbers in European dockyards with a view to eventualities. The truth is that the campaign against China was undertaken to impress upon that colossal but pacific and somnolent Empire a due sense of Japanese superiority, and compel her to accept Japanese leadership in action against European predominance in the Eastern Seas. The correspondent at Tokio, illustrating the Oriental aphorism that under the lamp there is darkness, fails to see this explanation of the phenomena of which he is the witness. He naively assumes and asserts that the vast increase in the Japanese armaments now being effected is due to the conviction that the country's sole duty is to provide against the contingencies revealed by the sudden apparition of European dictatorship in the arena of Eastern affairs. This estimate of the political situation is egregiously mistaken. It would be more correct to say that the intervention of European States was designed to avert at least some of the immediate results of the collapse of China in presence of the sudden apparition of Japanese armies on the road to Peking. That intervention was tardy to a degree; it was in truth an attempt to lock the door after the steed was stolen—that is to say after the lesson which it was intended to teach China as to the moral and material superiority of her semi-Europeanised neighbour had been in great part learned. The European intervention was not the cause, and it is not even the pretext of the new Japanese armaments, which were planned before the war with China was undertaken. What concerns us more nearly than the military and naval strength of an ambitious and formidable Power in the Far East is the contemplated development of the inexhaustible material resources, which Japan will now "strain every nerve" to multiply on Chinese soil. This consideration largely influenced Germany in the decision to co-operate with Russia and France to modify the Treaty of Shimonoseki. The Emperor William was indisposed to favour China in the trial of strength between the two Mongolian Empires His personal sympathies are with the more progressive Power, which had assimilated at least one side of European civilization No one followed the events of the Chino-Japanese war with more intelligent interest than the Kaiser Wilhelm. His Majesty dwelt on the ability and success with which the Japanese commanders had secured the maximum of advantage from the concerted action of the land and sea forces, and recommended his distinguished audience to make a careful study of those operations. The German Emperor, however, is far too practical a statesman to allow a feeling of admiration for a State, which has proved its energy and capacity, to warp his judgment when political and economical considerations of the first moment have to be weighed.

In these days a State may become as formidable in peace as in war. And that is precisely what Japan has resolved to be. With that view clauses were inserted in the Treaty of Peace to open many Chinese ports to Japanese trade. Not content with that, the Mikado's plenipotentiaries stipulated for the right of Japanese subjects to erect factories in China, and import machinery to be worked under their own supervision. Mongolian skilled labour, well paid at 6d. a day, will be able to drive out of the Eastern and some other markets the products of European labour at 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day. This aspect of the case is full of sinister meaning for all the European manufacturing centres, even if we do not go so far as to say with a Continental observer that it forebodes the closing of every factory in Manchester and Birmingham within the next ten years. Bombay cannot remain indifferent to the outlook, largely dependent as our industry has come to be on the markets of the extreme East. It is well to bestir ourselves and diligently cultivate the Indian markets in which the output of our local mills may one day have to hold their own against the rivalry of the Yellow Races. The perfunctory and badly trained labour of the present generation of Indian artisans cannot contend successfully against their more painstaking rivals of Japan and China. The remedy is to be found in assiduous training of the eye and hand of the working classes in this country. The need for efficient supervision is not less potent. It is not so easy to see how a large class of intelligent foremen can be called into existence in India at short notice to meet the new conditions. But it will have to be done. Such men abound in Japan. It is the intention of the far-seeing organisers of the industrial campaign for supremacy to utilise their trained intelligence to direct the chief, docile, and abundant labour of China. This outlook is sufficiently disquieting in India, where there is still, when all is said, a great reservior of cheap labour. It is even more menacing for the manufacturing industry of Europe. Sir Thomas Sutherland was supposed in some quarters to be only speaking at random when he said not long ago that he foresaw the time when the steamers of the P. and O. Company would be built on the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and the head offices would be tranferred to Tokio or Shanghai. But the long-headed chairman of that company was never more serious. Is it so very difficult to divert trade from one country to another? If there be one branch of industry more typically British than another, it is the conversion of iron and steel into machinery in all its countless developments. The English steel and iron trade has not only ceased to grow, but has distinctly declined of late years in England. The exports, which were £2,900,000 per annum five years ago, have now fallen to £2,400,000. Many important workshops have been closed, the tendency abroad, and even at home being to place orders in Belgium and Germany. The other day, a deputation of iron-masters and iron-workers, under official auspices, proceeded to those countries to ascertain how this successful competition had come about. On their return, they reported that it was due, not to cheaper labour or to longer hours of work, but to superior machinery and better methods. Now that the real state of the case is known, no doubt English capital and energy will soon recover lost ground. But the fact remains that vicissitudes wait on pre-eminence. Manufacturing supremacy is not an inalienable property—it can be transferred from one country to another. We recently made reference to the fact that one of the Chinese viceroys has erected not only a great cotton mill covering six acres, but iron and steel works on an immense scale. What one viceroy has done on his own initiative the Japanese propose to do systematically throughout China. In that enterprise they will have two potent factors on their side—the most skilful and patient labour in the world at a few pence a day, and the gold currency to which England clings like a pagan to his idol. Germany is equally threatened, though more in her hopes of industrial development than in her actual trade. She has, therefore, though somewhat late, taken action with a view to putting a spoke in the wheel of the Japanese chariot. Germany like Russia and France has been slow to move, but Great Britain has done nothing.

A CONTROVERSY is raging just now in the French literary world as to the precise meaning of the word *amateur*, and many fiery and excited Gallic journalists are expending much ink and more temper over the subject, which was taken up in consequence of a very *mordant* criticism of the poems of Monsieur de Montesquiou-Feensac, a minor poet, rather popular with a certain class of readers. This critique, which is unsparing in the extreme, is by Monsieur Arsène, the dramatic critic of the *Figaro*. This well-known critic and journalist has on occasions a pen steeped in gall, and the greatest actors and writers have been known to quail before the force of his ably-expressed, trenchant criticisms. In his scathing criticism of these new poems Monsieur Arsène utterly annihilates the unfortunate poet, advising him at the end, as an "amiable, no doubt well-meaning amateur," to print his "effusions" in future for private circulation only. This last epithet, *amateur*, is looked upon by the admirers of Monsieur de Montesquiou as "the most unkindest out of all," and one or two of them have taken up the cudgels for him by showering abuse and vituperation on the head of his critic. Not so the poet. In a witty, learned, and most good-humoured article he replies to Monsieur Arsène, thanking him for giving him the title of *amateur*, of which he declares he is prouder than of any other which has been applied to him. For the definition of *amateur* is "celui qui aime," and the poet contends that he who follows art or literature from love, and not from necessity, is the true artist, the real poet. Only the *lover* of art or literature who works from the highest motive of love for his profession alone is worthy of the name of artist; only he has a right to this great name. He mentions in support of his theory a whole list of distinguished *amateurs*, such as La Rochefoucauld, Chateaubriand, de Lamartine, de Musset, Saint-Simon, de Vigny, Victor Hugo, and others. To this class of "amateurs," lovers of art for art's own sake, who have never known what it is to have their souls dulled, their muse silenced by carking, vulgar care for the daily bread, he is proud to belong. The others, the professionals, are "gens de metier," and very much "en grand seigneur"; and he includes in this class of "artistes de profession" all those included in Monsieur Arsène's definition of the true artist. This dispute, trivial as it is, has given rise to a great controversy, which is filling the columns of the papers during the "saison morte" in Paris. It strikes us, however, in reading the different views expressed on this subject that none of the writers who give their opinions on this point come to the root of the matter. Words are but vain things after all, and names such as amateur or professional no longer exist nowadays. There are artists—and under this heading we, of course include poets and writers—who are obliged to earn their daily bread by the exercise of their profession, but this necessity does not always bring with it the possession of real talent. Although the artist may be equipped in the most adequate manner with all the machinery for carrying out his life's purpose, there are, on the other hand, many people who never will know what it is to have to work for themselves. They have all they want, and yet they have given themselves up to art in the most disinterested manner, and yet no one can deny that they are possessed of that undefinable *je ne sais quoi*, that stamps the true artist. The terms amateur and professional no longer exist. They have become obsolete. There are only two classes of artists: those who have talent; and those who have none, whatever may be their rank, their fortunes or their needs. Here there is no question of rank, position, or wealth; whether he be a viscount or a pauper the true artist, professional or amateur, belongs to that fortunate brotherhood; on whose souls the gods have implanted a spark of their own divine fire.

FOR some days it has been rumoured that Mr. Justice Jardine would succeed Dr. Bhandarkar as Vice-Chancellor of the University; and we are now able to state on very reliable authority that the learned judge has accepted the appointment which will probably be notified in the next issue of the Government gazette Like Cardinal Wolsey Mr. Jardine is "a scholar and a ripe and good one," and he has during the whole period of his thirty years' service in India evinced a warm, but withal discriminating interest in matters affecting the education of the natives of the country both primary and advanced. The labours of Mr. Justice Jardine which come most prominently to mind in this connection are the efforts he made when Judicial Commissioner in Burma to establish a University at Rangoon. That scheme at present remains a scheme only, but there can be no doubt as to its future accomplishment, nor of the fact that, although Mr. Jardine did not leave a University behind him in Burma, he left many other memorials of his keen interest in the intellectual advancement of that backward portion of the Indian Empire. The opportunities of the learned judge in the same direction in Bombay have been but limited—the scope for the initiation of educational improvements having been narrowed by the good work of those who have gone before—but he has used them whenever occasion has offered. As an author of books dealing with the ancient Buddhist and Burmese codes and customs, Mr. Jardine has shown himself a close student of the old-time literature of the Empire, and this study adds to his many other high qualifications for the Vice-Chancellorship of an Indian University. His nomination to that office will be unanimously endorsed by the public opinion, European and Native, of the Presidency.

IT will be remembered that a couple of years ago when the Bank of Bombay declined to give any interest on the surplus funds deposited by the Bombay Municipality in that Bank, the then Commissioner advocated an amendment of Section 122 of the Municipal Act, which only empowered the Corporation to deposit surplus moneys at interest with the Bank for the time being appointed to receive Government dues or be invested in public securities. On a representation from the Corporation Government in 1894 passed a small measure which amended Section 122 of the existing Act, authorising the Standing Committee, subject to the control of the Corporation, to deposit surplus moneys at any Bank or Banks in the City of Bombay. The Standing Committee, have lately for the first time taken advantage of the amended Act, and have authorised the Acting Commissioner to deposit the sum of Rs. 4,50,000 at 4 per cent. interest in the three following banks:—The Comptoir National de EsCompte de Paris, the Hongkong and Shanghai, and the Credit Lyonnais. With their public securities at a high premium, the Commissioner and the Standing Committee have done well to take advantage of the new provision, and thus secure to the Corporation something like Rs. 18,000 in the shape of interest for a period of twelve months.

THE s. s. Mirzapore, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden, for Bombay, at 3 p.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive at Bombay, at daylight, on Monday.

THE *Madras Mail* records the death on Monday morning, at the General Hospital, Madras, of Mr. Daniel Campbell Ainslie, an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., and the only son of Mr. C. A. Ainslie, formerly a partner in the same

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The whole of the province of Shekiang, especially the City of Kinhua, has been posted with anti-Foreign placards.

THE *TIMES* ON BLUE-BOOK ON SANITARY MEASURES IN INDIA.

The *Times*, in an article, to-day, discussing the Blue-Book on Sanitary Measures in India, refers to the ravages of contagious diseases in the Army, and says it would seem to be one of the first duties of the Government to consider how far their responsibilities to the Army and the nation have been adequately discharged under the present system.

THE PILGRIM BILL.

The *Times*, in a special article, to-day, discusses the agitation against the Pilgrim Bill, and says it is not surprising that the Indian Mussulmans are deeply stirred in the matter. This, the article states, is another example of the embarrassment caused to the Indian Government by measures dictated from Europe, and the expansion of the Indian Legislature has greatly increased the difficulty of passing laws disapproved by the Indian people.

PORTUGUESE WARSHIPS ORDERED TO BOMBAY.

LISBON, SEPT. 23.

Two more Portuguese men-of-war have been ordered to Bombay to await orders.

REVIEW OF VETERANS BY KING HUMBERT.

ROME, SEPT. 24.

King Humbert held a great review of army veterans here to-day. Numbers of Garibaldians in red shirts were present, and the King conversed with each group.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The death is announced of Surgeon-General Irvine.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

The s. s. Mirzapore, with the mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

CHITRAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Orders have been issued to troops, at present doing duty away from their stations, to return as soon as they are set free by troops returning from the Chitral Relief Force.

Rabat was vacated by our troops on the 23rd instant, the march to Sado being unmolested.

The field medical depot left Nowshera on the 23rd.

The Dilwara calls at Malta *en route* to England.

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 24.

Final orders regarding the positions to be held by troops in the Tochi Valley will shortly be issued.

The arrangement for holding the Malakand-Swat bridge is as follows:—At Chakdarrah there will be a defensive post for a small detachment of Infantry with Maxim Guns; and 25 Cavalry on the Malakand Tribal Proof Fort, garrisoned by 300 Infantry.

On the range overlooking the Swat Valley the main portion of the Waterfields Brigade will be encamped in tents in order to keep the column perfectly mobile.

Between Malakand and the Peshawar District small posts will be manned by tribal levies, and will be maintained if there are no signs of hostility from the tribesmen. In fact, some of the Swat headmen petitioned Major Deane for the annexation of the Valley, but they are informed that no interference is proposed in the arrangements contemplated.

Brigadier Blood retains the appointment of Chief of the Staff in Chitral during October, in order to complete the report of the campaign which he proceeds in Simla to write.

THE MISSING HIMALAYAN EXPLORERS.

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

Mr. Hastings has just returned from his search for Mr. Mummery and the missing Gurkhas, who were lost on the Himalayas. He reports that no trace of them can be found, and that there is now practically no doubt as to their fate.

THE PAMIR COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. MacSwiney and other members of the Pamir Commission holding appointments in Simla are not expected to reach here much before the end of October.

RAO HAHADUR BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS DESAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGADH, SEPT. 24.

Rao Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas Desai, of Nadiad, and younger brother of the late worthy and successful Diwan Haridas Viharidas, is appointed Diwan by his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, and a rich dress of honour and a pearl necklace were presented to him in a durbar, yesterday. Rao Bahadur Behechardas enjoys the high title of Sardar, and was once a member with such eminent and distinguished colleagues as the Hon. Mr. Mehta and the late Hon. Mr. Justice Telang of the celebrated and deservedly praised Legislative Council of Bombay in the regime of Lord Reay. He has rendered valuable services to the country as president of the City Municipality of Nadiad, and the District Local Board of Kaira, etc., and was life and soul of the agricultural exhibitions and other industrial institutions in Gujarat. In acknowledging the honour thus conferred upon him by his Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Sardar Rao Bahadur expressed his thanks in befitting teams, observing at the same time that he would try his best to walk in the footsteps of his late lamented brother, and with God's blessings sincerely exert his utmost to deserve the confidence so graciously placed in him by his Highness and the Vizier Saheb Bahauddinbhai by faithfully carrying out the desire of his Highness to promote the welfare of his subjects.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Methley Hall left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here this evening.—

SUEZ, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Aden, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Formosa arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here this afternoon.

The M. M. Company's steamer La Seyne left Aden for Bombay (*via* Karachi) on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at 6 a.m.

The M. M. Company's steamer Yangtse left Aden for Zanzibar on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m.

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 24.

The great event of the meeting over which there is the greatest amount of speculation for days prior to its being run off is the race for the Governor's Cup. There was a very large attendance. The weather was very warm. Lord and Lady Sandhurst, General and Mrs. Nairne, and many guests were entertained at luncheon by the members of the Western India Turf Club at the Club of Western India. From there a procession was formed, headed by an escort of the Governor's Body Guard, under the command of Captain Leveson, who drove up in state near the two-furlong post. Surgeon-Major Bull and other officials of the Poona Hunt were in their costumes. His Excellency headed the procession. Then they entered the course, where they were met by Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, honorary secretary, who conveyed the party to their seats Seven races were run. Ten horses started for the Governor's Cup. The horses paraded on the course before the public. Red Rube, Venture, and Duchess were appearing fit. Red Rube, who was made a hot favourite with the bookies, came an easy winner. The following are the details.

1ST RACE.—"The Stewards' Purse"—Rs. 1,000 from the fund with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all horses. Weight—Weight for age and class. Penalties.—Winners: once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. extra; winners of Rs. 4,000 or upwards in the aggregate, 10lbs. in addition. Allowances—Maidens on 1st May 1895, allowed 5lbs.: maidens 10lbs. Distance—2 miles.

Mr Luck's b aus geld Miller, 8st 13lb, Smith 1
Nawab Kamal Khan and Mr Framji Dorabji's ba w h Tantallon, 10st 9lb, Pugh 2
Mr Lubbert's b aus h Norbert, 10st 9lb, Kaye 3

Betting: 5 to 4 on Tantallon. Evens on Norbert; and 4 to 1 against Miller.

Getting away to a good start, Tantallon took the lead. Miller was last. Near the five-furlong post Miller commenced his pace and came on gradually. Turning towards home Miller passed Norbert. A good race ensued, and Miller won by two lengths. Time, 3min. and 4sec. The totalisator paid Rs. 5.

2ND RACE.—"The Ghorpuri Stakes."—Rs. 600 from the fund. A selling race for all Arabs.—Weight.—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st.; 5lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below that sum. Lowest selling price Rs. 800. Allowance.—Maidens allowed 10 lbs. Distance.—7 furlongs.

James' g a h Hankow, 8st 3lb, Gibbs 1
H H Aga Khan's g a h Donovan, 7st 7lb, Southall 2
Mr Macpherson's b a h Cluny, 8st 11lb, Kamad 3

Also ran Briton and Curlew.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Hankow; 2 to 1 against Curlew; 5 to 1 against Clunny, and 6 to 1 against the rest.

The group started on even terms, and Donovan took the lead. Down the straight Hankow came out and won easily. Time, 1 min. and 39½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"A match"—Rs. 500 Distance—1 mile.

Captain Purefoy's b a p Transfer, 9st 3lbs Gibbs 1

Betting: Evens on Transfer; and 5 to 4 on Russian.

Russian was a hot favourite at the start. The favourite jumped off with a clear lead, and turning towards home Transfer came out, and won by four lengths. Time, 1 min. 57¼ secs. The totalisator paid Rs. 2-8.

4TH RACE.—"The Governor's Cup"—Rs. 2,500—Rs 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G. C. I. E., with Rs. 1,500 added from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start. Second horse to receive Rs. 300 from the starting stakes; third horse to save entrance and starting stake. For all Arabs and country breds. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published on the 15th September, 1895. Penalties.—Winners after the publication of the handicap to carry 4lbs. for each race won; of a race value Rs. 1,000 7lbs. extra. Distance.—R. C. and a distance.

Capt R St Lecky's and Mr Maypole's ch a h Red Rube, 7st 12lb, Mildenhall 1
Mr M N G's ch ch m Duchess, 8st 3lb, Wool 2
Mr Framji Dorabji's b a h Sultan II, 7st 9lb, Pugh 3

Also ran Venture, Brandy, Kestral, Ladas, Soocab, Pekin, and Red Jacket.

Betting: Evens on Red Rube; 3 to 1 against Venture; 5 to 1 against Kestral and Sultan; 6 to 1 on Ladas and Soocab; 7 to 1 on Pekin; 15 to 1 on Duchess; and 20 to 1 on Red Jacket.

A grand race. Red Rube and Venture were made the hot favourites. From a good start Red Jacket immediately took the lead, running the race for his stable companion. Red Rube, Soocab, Duchess, Kestral, and Ladas were closely following, and Venture, Sultan, and Pekin were left behind. They maintained this order till the one-mile post. Near the five-furlong post Venture showed himself, and came strongly, but his weight was heavy on him. Red Rube at the turn drew away, and won in a common canter, Duchess and Sultan separating by one length. Time, 2min. and 51¼ secs. The totalisator paid Rs. 2.

5TH RACE.—"The Corinthian Stakes."—Rs. 800 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 30 for each horse declared to start. For all Galloways 13-3 and under, qualified under General Condition 2. 13-3 English and Australians to carry 11st 12lbs. 13-3 Arabs to carry 10st 10lbs. 13-3. C. B's to carry 10st. 3lbs. Weight for inches. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May, 1895, 7lbs; Maidens—10lbs. Galloways and Ponies landed after 1st August 1894, allowed 4lbs. Penalties.—Winners once, 4 lbs.; twice 7lbs: oftener 10 lbs. extra. G. R. European professionals may ride carrying 7lbs. extra; native professionals may ride carrying 3lbs. extra. Distance.—Six furlongs.

Surgeon-Major James's b ch gal Willie, 9st 8lb, Moore 1
Mr D E Sassoon's b a p Phillip, 9st 7lb, Ebrahim 2
Mr D E Sassoon's g a p Nadir, 8st 9lb, Mahomed 3

Betting: Evens on Willie; 2 to one against Phillip and 3 to 1 against Nadir.

Three ran. To an even start Phillips was seen leading, but he was beaten at the distance by Willie, and won by a length. Time, 1 min. and 23 secs. An objection was lodged against Willie as he had won a race of Rs. 1,000, and the local stewards have given their decision in favour of Phillips.

Also ran Manilla, Mizzle, and Bhicaree.

Willie's owner has preferred an appeal to the Western India Turf Club.

6TH RACE.—"Galloway Plate."—Rs. 800 from the Fund. With a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each Galloway declared to start. For all Arab and C. B. Gallowys. Winners of an aggregate amount of Rs. 10,000 and upwards barred. Value computed under W. I. T. C. rules 9 and 13. Weight for inches. Penalties.—Winners once 4lbs., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lbs. Winners of any race value Rs. 2,000 and upwards to carry 10lbs. in addition to the above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens on 1st May 1895, allowed 3lbs., Maidens 8lbs; C. B's allowed 7lbs. Galloways landed since 1st August 1894, allowed 4lbs, extra. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a gal Fakeer, 9st 7lb, Ebrahim 1
Mr Essau Khaliffa's b a gal Nepaul, 8st, Greenhalgh 2
Mr Essau Khaliffa's b ch geld Random, 9st 3lb, Nawab 3

Betting; Evens on Bismarck; 4 to 1 against Nepaul, Sheresli, and Manilla; 6 to 1 against Mizzle and Brunswicker; 5 to 1 against Fakeer; and long odds against the rest.

Good start. Fakeer took the lead and won easily Time, 1min. and 54½secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Champagne stakes."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs, and Bombay, Mysore, Nizam, and Berar C. B. horses. Weight for age and class. Penalties.—Winners of Rs. 500, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs.; oftener 10lbs. Winners of the value of Rs. 1,000 to carry an extra 4lbs. for each such race won. Allowances.—Maidens on 1st May 1895 allowed 7lbs.; Maidens 10lbs. Distance.—1 mile.

Mr Hughes' br ch g Kestrel, 10st 11lb, Captain Firman 1
Mr H E A W's g a h Martaban, 9st 7lb, Gibbs 2
Mr Moore's ch ch b Tamarind, 9st 4lb, Owner 3

A good start. Tamarind was seen leading, with Kestral and Martaban closely in attendance. At the turning point Kestral and Martaban was closely followed. Kestral collided with Martaban. An objection has been lodged against Kestral for crossing Martaban. The local stewards have given their decision in favour of Martaban, and disqualfied Kestral, but the owner has appealed to the stewards of the Western India Turf Club. Time, 1min. and 51secs.

Also ran Kohung, Kohinoor, Rocket, Toofan, and Tamarind.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 23.

ON Tuesday Colonel French and the Officers of the Royal Artillery gave a splendid ball at Kirkee. Everybody in Poona was invited, and about four hundred people were present. On arriving at the E. A. Mess, where the ball was held, the guests were received by Colonel Broadfoot, in front of the billiard-room, which for the evening was doing duty as the ladies' cloak-room. Passing on through the corridor to the ball-room we were all received by Colonel and Mrs. French, and other officers and ladies of the Royal Artillery. The ante-room and the mess-room had both been converted into ball-rooms, and were beautifully decorated—the walls and ceilings were draped with a combination of green, pink, and white, and quantities of palm leaves, whilst the effect was greatly enhanced by the many chandeliers, filled with wax candles. At one end of the room was a raised dais, artistically arranged with plants, ferns, and palms, which made a pleasant sitting-out place for chaperones and others who did not dance—but talking if sitting out. There was every sort and condition of accommodation that was possible to conceive, from the brilliantly-lighted verandahs, to the dim religious light of the artistically-furnished marquee, and the deep darkness of the 80lb. tents, which were pitched in profusion here, there, and everywhere about the compound. It was evidently a practised hand that constructed all these cosy nooks and corners, and they appeared to be thoroughly well appreciated and patronized throughout the evening. A very excellent sit-down supper was served about midnight. The racquet court that had been very cleverly-converted into a supper-room was beautifully decorated, the prevailing colors being green and yellow. The small tables were most tastefully arranged with flowers, and lamps with colored shades. During supper the string band played a charming selection of music from the gallery.

With regard to the dresses, I did not see any thing very new, most of them having already made their debut at previous balls. I noticed several ladies carried very beautiful bouquets. Mrs. Fletcher's composed of white and mauve flowers, was very effective. Miss French had a large white one which went well with her blue dress. Miss Murray's bright yellow posy was a pleasing contrast to her pretty frock; and Mrs. Davidson's huge nosegay, entirely of Neapolitan violets and white roses, was quite a triumph of art. There were many others, but these were the ones which particularly attracted my attention. I was told they were most of them built by Mr. Bromley and I remarked that he deserved great credit for his excellent taste.

On Wednesday a large party assembled at Government House, Ganeshkhind, at 9-30 p.m., to witness the imposing ceremony of investing the Nawab of Janjira with the K. C. I. E. All the notables of Poona and the Deccan were present, with a large number of officers, civil and military. All the guests were arranged in chairs along the ball-room, leaving a passage for the processions. The first procession consisted of his Excellency, attired in the robes of G. C. I. E., attended by his household, and pages, who proceeded to the dais at the end of the room, where he gave permission for the introduction of the Nawab. The Nawab was then conducted by the four C. I. E.'s, now present in Poona to the dais, where he was invested with the Order. After the ceremony the procession returned through the ball-room to the strains of "God Save the Queen," and the guests dispersed about the various reception and refreshments rooms till it was time to go home. The Nawab of Janjira, the new K.C.I.E., is a very fine looking man, and was most richly attired in black velvet and gold. I should think the two new knights, the Maharajah of Kolhapur and the Nawab of Janjira, would not be easily beaten as regards height and weight, and if India takes to turning out such stalwart sons we shall have to look to our laurels.

I have also to chronicle the Poona open Polo Tournament. The following teams competed:—The Paigah (all Natives), the Poona Horse, 7th Hussars, the K. O. L. I., the 2nd Bombay Lancers, and the Bombay Gymkhana. In the first round the Paigah Team were drawn against the Bombay Gymkhana and the Poona Horse played the 7th Hussars; the ground was dreadfully holding and sticky owing to recent rain, and slow games resulted. The Natives had pretty well their own way with the Bombay Gymkhana, Prevost played a good and plucky game for the losers; he was well mounted and averted on several occasions strokes that would otherwise have been goals. The second game between the Poona Horse and the 7th Hussars was a better one to look on at; and was about the best match of the Tournament. The 7th were without the services of Carew and Beresford, and also about twenty of their best ponies which they had sold at Umballa, after the Cavalry Tournament, otherwise the result would have been very different. As it was, the Poona Horse played a good game and won by 2 goals against 1 goal and 2 subsidiaries. The two penultimate matches in the last round but one were played on the 12th inst. The Paigah playing the Poona Horse and the 2nd Bombay Lancers the K. O. Y. L. I. The weather and ground were very different from the first day, as it was bright and sunshiny, and the ground quite hard and fast. The Paigah team were somewhat "off colour," as they did not play such a good game as their opponents; but the better ponies told in the end, and they won a fast and pretty game after a hard fight by 1 goal and 1 subsidiary to nil. Had the Poona Horse been able to shoot straight they ought to have won. As it was they missed two easy shots, fifty yards from their opponents' goal flags, that had been given them, owing to "fouls" on the part of the Paigahs. Surely there ought to be in every team *one* man that can hit straight, and if there is not, they ought to go on practising until such be the case. The Poona Horse have only themselves to thank for not winning the Tournament. The 2nd Bombay Lancers now tried conclusions with the K. O. Y. L. I. who were somewhat weakened owing to the absence on medical leave of Major Sir H. Johnstone. This game was an easy win for the 2nd Bombay Lancers. It did our hearts good to see a real live Commanding Officer in the shape of Colonel Jones playing for his Regiment, and we only wished that more Regiments suffered from the same complaint. For as Hurji Sing, of the celebrated Jodhpore Team, remarked to an officer of the Coldstream Guards, who was globe-trotting in this country; after watching his futile efforts on a polo pony with a stick and ball, said "You no play polo, you no gallop, you no hit ball, who made you officer?" The final game was played in fine weather on the 17th between the Paigah Team and the 2nd Bombay Lancers. Every one thought it was a forgone conclusion for the Natives, and this fact deterred many from going to see, what turned out to be, a real good show. Paigahs were again "off colour," and although they won, they played the worst game they have yet shown us. It was entirely due to their not knowing and understanding the rules. They had four "crosses" given against them, and there was a lot of shouting and wild riding which should not exist. If they ever want to try conclusions with the Patiala or Jodhpore teams they will find out their mistake. If the Bombay Lancers had been better mounted, the result might have been different, as they played quietly and well, in an uphill fight. The Paigahs had a really fine lot of ponies and the bay played by their back, was quite the best looking one in the Tournament. We must congratulate Captain Lecky, the hon. secretary, on the success of his efforts. He had great odds to content against, having only one ground at his disposal, and the weather not at all doing what he wanted. Lady Sandhurst, who together with the Governor, had taken the greatest interest in the games all through, presented the Cup to the Paigah Team. The polo dinner took place on the 21st., H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in the chair, the chief feature being the number of speeches made by Johnny Grantham. He said "I mean" thirty-six times in his first speech, twenty-five in his second, and twenty-two in his third, and he was still speaking when we retired to bed.

THE luggage of the Afghan Prince (a Paris correspondent says) weighed 7,000 lbs., but it included his brass bed and cooking utensils. His cooks are given a kitchen in the basement of the Grand Hotel, where they killed a sheep and twelve fowls. The Shahzada finding the weather unpleasantly hot, has only been out in the evening. On the Boulevards his black fur cap and diamond aigrette led to his being mobbed.

BOMBAY SPORTING NOTES.

SPORTING events of great interest and importance have during the past month been falling thick as leaves in Vallambrosa and the sport-loving public can still look forward to a prolongation of the carnival well into next month. Then to relieve the monotony of November we are promised a regatta in the harbour to form a link between the athletic sports, with which the Gymkhana wind up their month, and the sky races which are always a feature of December. Some cricket during the Christmas week is not outside the range of possibilities and then we shall be well into next year girding up our loins for the big race meeting. This is something to look forward to, and as a chronicle is a necessary sequence it has been thought desirable to have a weekly column of sporting notes, which I have been deputed to supply.

September is essentially a month of tournaments, the three great football fixtures for which the Presidency is renowned practically filling in the four weeks. This year several things have happened to give more than usual distinction to every one of them. First we had in the Harris Association Tournament at Poona a series of hotly-contested games resulting in many surprises. The defeat of the Royal Scots by the Durhams was a complete reversal of public form. The champions of India left Belgaum for the seat of war, confident of being able to maintain their unbeaten record in the last year of their service in the country; but they reckoned without the Durhams, always a dangerous combination, and much to the surprise of all were compelled to strike their flag at the first encounter, leaving the field vanquished by no less a score than two goals to *nil*. The public was astonished, and had to admit that on that day at any rate the men from Mhow were better than the hitherto undefeated Scots, for the score was against the supposition of a fluke. The shield was now looked upon as the safe possession of the Durhams, but a formidable foe sprung up in the Loyal North Lancashires, a local team which had quietly but steadily been recruiting their strength, and when called into action proved more than a match for the conquerors of the champions of India. All this I must admit is ancient history, but it was necessary to recapitulate to lead up to the tournament which will end to-day. The chief teams engaged at Poona entered for the Rovers' Tournament at Bombay, which gave the local fixture—a hardy annual by the way whose popularity is spreading with its growth and efflorescence—a new and special interest. It is my present business to say a few words about that event.

Never in its history has the Rovers' Tournament attracted so much attention among the public, and the crowds which have attended every match have been large and thoroughly representative of all classes of sportsmen in this city. The future of Association Football in Bombay promises to assume the same fair dimensions it boasts at present in Calcutta. The game is so well adapted to India that I am sure with a little encouragement it will eventually find some excellent exponents among Natives, and I do not despair of seeing a Parsee or a Mahomedan team enter for the next Rovers' Tournament. There are at present a Parsee team and a Mahomedan team in existence, but for some reason or other they play only during the cold season. The example of the Red Cross team, however, will, it is hoped, induce them to come out in the regular season. But this is a digression. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm, with which the spectators followed the principal games iff the present tournament, and old players were not a little surprised to note the intelligent interest manifested in the play. The mysteries of "hands" and "offside" seemed to be perfectly understood, and the criticism in the enclosure of the combination of this or that division might at times be severe but it never lacked justification. The rising popularity of the game on this side of India must be in a large measure attributed to the Rovers' executive and the generous patrons who have supported them year after year with contributions. The club has been enabled thereby to offer a handsome challenge cup for competition and to distribute gold and silver medals to the winners and runners up. No prize is more coveted than that cup, and no trinkets are worn with more pride than those medals. One result of the present tournament will be to increase the roll of playing members.

It seems a pity that the tournament could not have been concluded in a week. When an event like this goes over Saturday all sorts of mishaps are likely to occur, and the interest is never the same. Two draws between the same teams is an exigency one is not prepared for, and the good play of the Rovers themselves is to blame for the protraction, which has proved disastrous to themselves and disappointing to their supporters. But accidents will occur in the best regulated tournaments. There have been five great games, the first between the Scots and the Durhams in which for reasons given above the deepest interest was manifested. It is a matter of history that the Scots reversed the Poona form, but by a very small margin. No finer exhibition of skill was witnessed than in this match. The Royal Irish one of the most popular teams in the Presidency were beaten by the Harris Challenge Shield winners after a very game struggle, and then the latter had to own the Scots their masters. These were all close and fast games, but hardly gave the same satisfaction to the crowd as the two draws played by the Rovers and the Welsh. The civilian team under the captaincy of Ross did wonders, and if the coaching they received on the field from this fine player had been imparted to them during their practice matches, they would have beaten their rivals and extended the Scots in the final. At the third time of asking the Rovers were badly beaten, but having lost the services of Ross and one of their usual forwards they were perfectly disorganised and disheartened. The final to-night looks like a walk-over for the Scots, but I shall not be surprised to see the Welsh make a vigorous defence. It does not matter much who wins now, the chief end of the tournament having been gained, namely, to show civilians that they are the equals of the military if they will only come forward and support each other. The example of Ross should be far-reaching in its influence.

The cricket of the week has been fairly interesting; the chief operations have been at Poona, where the return match between the foremost Gymkhanas in the city was played last week. The home team won after an exciting struggle by 35 runs—an even narrower margin than decided the first match in Bombay. The result of the game appears to have decided the Poona Executive, in the absence of Jardine, Reynolds, Raikes, Troup, and Newnham, to play no less than six Poona men in the Presidency team. Three are chosen from Bombay, one from Mhow, and one from Kathiawar, and make up the weakest eleven ever pitted against the Parsees. The latter have been considerably strengthened by the inclusion of C. M. Patel and Contractor, the Karachi crack, and if they cannot beat the Englishmen their form will be much below an ordinary Gymkhana eleven. The match will have little interest for the general public, for it will not be a fair test of the prowess of the rivals.

There has been nothing very remarkable in the racing up at Poona except the introduction by the W. I. T. C. of Bonner's totalisator, which is expected to supplant the bookmaker. The new arrangement is said to give the real public odds, and therefore to be the most equitable system of betting. Its growing popularity at Poona seems to point to a realisation of these expectations, and unless the bookmakers are content to offer longer odds, their occupation will be as much gone in the Bombay Presidency as it is in Ceylon. The sport at Poona has been up to the average, but I have not heard about anybody going wild over the business. The two great races run so far have been the Pony Derby and the Poona Derby. The former was won by the favourite Nusser, a pony which would have done better last year, but for his habit of bolting, of which he has since been cured; in the latter a rank outsider, named Reminder, was piloted to victory by the invincible Ebrahim. The Governor's Cup, I have just heard, has been won by Red Rube, a handsome chestnut belonging to Captain Lecky, who brought off a great *coup* at Poona last year by winning the Criterion. It was little expected then that he was a cup horse. Good old Venture, good horse as he is, failed under his tremendous penalty.

HOTSPUR.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT DHULIA.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

MR. J. H. DU BOULAY, First Class Magistrate, Dhulia, Khandeish, is engaged in trying five Mahomedans, Makhan, Imam Makhan, Ripoo Khiddar, Abdul Kareem, and Abdool Aziz, who stand charged with riotous behaviour, in connection with the recent disturbances at Dhulia. Mr. M. R. Jardine, barrister-at-law, conducts the prosecution while Mr. Shapoorji K. Sanjana, barrister-at-law, defends. Up to now the following fourteen witnesses have been examined and cross-examined:—The plan-maker, Mr. A. Cumine, the Collector; Mr. Digambar Dalaya, the Mamlatdar; Mr. Sitaram Damodar, Deputy Collector; Mahomed Sultan, Sitaram Bulwant, Taybux Shekhlal, Nanaji Hari, Pandurang Luxmon, Gunoo Kashiram, Shaikh Hussan, Ranji Mayaji, Babu Ramchandra, Babu Pandurang, and Dr. Kharshedji Ardeshir Dalal. The most important of these witnesses is the Collector, a summary of whose evidence we give below:—

Mr. Cumine, Collector and District Magistrate of Dhulia, examined by Mr. Jardine, said that he had been a Collector there for 2½ years, during which time there had been disputes between Hindus and Mahomedans. These disputes referred to music played by Hindus while passing the mosques. The playing of certain kinds of instruments while passing places of worship was not objected to. He was in Dhulia on the 1st instant. He was not called but went of his own accord to Moola Mosque, at 4-25 p.m. No European was with him, but the police accompanied him. He did not notice anything unusual near the mosque. Witness walked several yards up the road northward. At that time the Hindu procession had not arrived. He could see through the broken portion of the wall that there were several Mahomedans in the compound of the mosque. Even if the door was open witness could not have seen through the gap whether there were many people in the Mussaferkhana. He did not notice sticks in the hands of the Mahomedans; many of whom swarmed about the road, and gathered on the eastern wall. Witness could not say if the Mahomedans had collected before the Hindu procession arrived. He was standing opposite the door-way. No. 1 was standing in the door-way, next to him being the fourth accused Abdulkarim. The Mahomedans on the wall were wielding sticks and shouting out "din, din." Many stones thrown by first accused passed him. Witness told the Mahomedans that the order regarding the playing of music would be adhered to. Abdulkarim had a stick, and witness wanted to see what was the weight of it. He refused and witness did not use force to take it away from him. Makhan slipped out of the mosque to witness' right. Witness would not leave the door-way and go after him, but he grappled at him catching only his sleeve which gave way. Makan was seen to raise his stick to hit some one but whether he did strike or not witness could not say. Witness identified the stick. Witness thought it right to go into the compound by the door, on the east, so he pushed away two men in the door-way. He pushed them a little way, and then some one else put them out. Witness stood just inside the door-way, and got hold of the man who was in front to pull him out too. That man caught hold of witness, and tried to pull him in further. At the same time another man struck a blow with a stick at witness' head, but it caught the arch above. The mass then flew all about the place. Finding Mahomedans in front of the mosque the witness shouted "police, police." The Hindus were not playing any forbidden instruments. When he (Mr. Cumine) called "police, police" there was a little pause, and the witness heard reports of fire-arms immediately followed by blazing shots coming in. Witness then realised that the several shots he had heard were reports of fire-arms and ran out to stop firing. One shot passed him (the Collector) just before he went to the door. He then ran round to the Bhil Corps men, and ordered them to cease firing. Witness did not see the procession at all, therefore could not say if stones were thrown at them. He saw stones being thrown out from the compound of the mosque. The crowd dispersed except the wounded men. The first thing done was that they got the procession by. Then they went and found wounded men in the mosque. Four men were brought out dead. The Hospital Assistant was at once sent for and he attended the injured people. Lots of sticks and stones were brought out, and laid near the door-way, from within the compound. The police inspector and chief Constable were standing on either side, in the door-way. The Deputy Collector and the Mamlatdar were also there. Before the first of the month, objection was taken to the music by the Mahomedans in front of the mosque. No. 1 had been to witness, and told him about the objection. He replied no change would be made in the order. It was, witness thought, about twelve days before this happened.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sanjana the Collector said, this was not his first experience of a riot or unlawful assembly. He saw a small riot in Dhulia about two months ago. The present riot he called a big one. He did not know who ordered the armed police to go with fire-arms. He had made no enquiry. Some ten men had come to witness, and asked him to alter the order passed by the Police Superintendent, but witness having listened to what they had to say replied that he could not do it. All through last fair weather they never heard anything about disputes regarding music being played near mosques. No complaints were received by him on the subject. About two months ago they escorted a procession past this same mosque. He did not know that 1st September was the day of the death and birth of Mahomed. He did not think that the first, fourth, and fifth accused had told him that that was their big day. He had known that a Gunpati procession was to pass this mosque. He did not expect any serious disturbance. As District Magistrate it was his duty to be present if there was even a chance of a disturbance. As there was a small disturbance before he thought there might be one this time too. When witness saw the Bhil Corps men, he did not think that their arms were loaded. No Hindu gentleman of the town told witness that there would be a disturbance. He did not remember seeing the palanquin at all. The Mamlatdar had come and told the witness that there were several Mahomedans collected in the mosque. At that time the Collector was getting ready to go to the mosque. Whether the mamlatdar had told him or not he would have gone in any case. Witness saw some Mahomedans on the walls and some behind. They were all brandishing sticks. They began to brandish certainly before the procession came. Witness could not tell if any Bhils fired on the Mahomedans on the wall. He thought it was after he got into the compound and a blow had been aimed at him without effect that the Mussalmans got down from the wall. He thought so because it was just then that they got scurrying about. He heard cries of "din, din" from people throughout the wall. There were about thirty, and within the compound wall there were about 80 or 90. Of the present accused there were sticks in the hands of first and fourth prisoners only. Witness had not seen wounded men in the hospital. He had seen some blood stains in the mosque. Witness did not go to the mosque two days after, and ask the Mulla to have every thing washed. He could not say how often the fire-arms were discharged. He heard several shots. Makhan certainly charged out and aimed a blow at some one before the firing began. No one in the compound told witness "do not go outside or else you will be shot, you are quite safe here." Witness did not see any Mahomedans actually drop down. He could not say how many people were wounded and killed by each discharge. Witness did not see stones in the hands of any of the accused. He should certainly say that stones were flying about before the procession arrived. He did not see the procession at all till the riot began. He did not notice that it was divided into two parts. He saw stones flying out of the compound, but he could not swear that he actually saw any Mahomedan throwing any stone. Some Bhil Corps men were standing in a semi-circle close to the door. Witness did not notice where the unarmed police were. He did not know that there were police all round the mosques at all doors. He did not know that armed police were posted permanently at the following four mosques: Chand Rangraj mosque, Mulla's Mosque, Kazis New Mosque, and the New Mosque at Despur, from the 24th August up to date. Witness did not remember being told by the Police Superintendent that it was necessary to permanently post armed police at Mosques. He thought the police would make use of firearms before being ordered by a magistrate. He thought it was their duty to fire, to save their own lives, and that of the District Magistrate. He did not give nor did he hear any one give orders to the Bhil Corps to fire. One of the four dead bodies was that of a lad of 17 or 18 years. He did not know that the following day a boy of about twelve years died from the effects of a shot. Some of the shots were fired in the direction of the mosque. If the firing had continued for a quarter of an hour it would have resulted in the annihilation of the crowd. Witness did not think more damage could have been done even if he had not stopped firing, because most of the Mahomedans had run away. He believed only 31 Mussalmans were hurt. It was possible that other wounded men might be lying concealed in their houses for fear of prosecution. He would be surprised to hear that the injury on Makhan's head was caused by a stone coming from Teckchand's house. Witness had seized three men. The third one wanted to pull the Collector in further. He remembered hearing first accused say that it being a matter of religion he was prepared to die. Witness was not in a confused state but was anxious for the peace of the town. He began to be anxious when the Mussalmans swarmed on the walls. Witness was certainly not angry, nor was he excited. He was very anxious at any cost to enforce the order, and was determined it should be enforced. He was never in immediate fear of losing his life. He was not thinking of his own life. He could not have given the order to fire at the time it commenced, to the police, because he was inside the compound. The circumstances existing at the time when firing did commence, would have justified an officer in giving orders to fire after calling upon the assembly to disperse. He thought the firing went on for 2½ to 3 minutes. It was not true that witness was seriously ill this year. He did not know that he was prosecutor in the case. He represented Government at Dhulia. He had not engaged counsel in the case. He did not know if there were extra expenses.

Re-examined by Mr. Jardine, Mr. Cumine said that the order for music was based on custom so far as he could gather it. The shots were fired almost immediately after the blow was struck at his head.

The evidence will, we understand, be concluded to-morrow, when Mr. Jardine will sum up for the prosecution, leaving Mr. Sanjana to make his final reply on Friday.

LOCAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CONDUCT OF THE PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

IN Section 50 of the Pilgrims Ships Bill, now before the Supreme Legislative Council, it is provided that the Provincial Governments may make rules consistent with the provisions of the Bill as to "the local limits within which and the time and mode at and in which pilgrims may be embarked or discharged, and the time of departure of pilgrim ships." In anticipation of the passing of the Bill the Bombay Government last month appointed a committee to make suggestions for the framing of rules on this behalf and for the medical inspection of pilgrims. The Government of India asked that arrangements should be made without delay, as it was then expected the Bill would come into force by October last. The Committee was accordingly summoned as soon as possible, in view of the fact that some members were in Poona and others in Bombay, and it consisted of eight official members, viz., the Sanitary Commissioner, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, the Collector of Bombay, the Commissioner of Police, the Chairman and the Engineer of the Port Trust, the Port Health Officer, and the Protector of Pilgrims. The Committee submitted their report a short time back, and we understand that their recommendations have been approved of excepting in regard to a few minor details. Under the scheme by the Governor-in-Council Government have hired the most

dance with the recommendations of the Committee provide that ship-owners and agents must give three days' notice of the intended departure of the vessel, attaching to the notice a certificate from the Docking Master, stating the exact time it is to leave the port. The onus of informing the pilgrims of the hour and place of inspection will rest upon the ship-owner. Pilgrims must be present at the shed at the appointed time and must make their own arrangements for placing their baggage therein and for its removal after inspection. The shipowners or brokers must give to each pilgrim a ticket with his or her name legibly written thereon, and after each individual inspection this ticket will be marked by the officials with the rubber stamp "medically inspected" and dated. A Customs House official will be on the gangway of the ship to examine these stamped tickets, without which no pilgrim will be allowed to embark. Not only so but prior to the regular embarkation the vessel will be minutely searched for stowaways, and a constant watch will be kept to prevent stowaways boarding. The quay in front of the vessel is to be fenced in by movable hurdles with a view to regulate the influx of passengers to the steamer. In the event of infectious or contagious diseases of a dangereus kind being discovered during the medical inspection the cases will be removed to the Contagious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road, and those who may have been in contact with them will be prevented from embarking until events have proved that they have not suffered from a contact. Steps will be taken to disinfect the clothing and other articles of pilgrims, and in all probability a chamber for disinfecting by dry heat generated by gas situated behind the Mody Bay Mossaferkhana will be utilized for the purpose. This disinfection will, we understand, only take place in the case of pilgrims who, there is reason to believe, have suffered from infectious diseases or are so suffering when examined.

These regulations will no doubt be very unpopular both amongst the pilgrims and shipowners and therefore the committee have suggested that the rules when drawn up should be translated and sent broadcast over the land so that the intending *hajis* may be aware of them beforehand. They also ask that the officers who have to carry out the inspections should be protected by rules issued "with all the authority of Government." The Protector of Pilgrims has appended a note to the report agreeing to it for the simple reason that he is unable to frame a better one, but he believes the scheme will cause wide dissatisfaction among the Mahomedan pilgrims who will object to these restrictions and formalities. He also considers that Nawabs and other pilgrims of sufficient social standing should not be subjected to inspection at the sheds, but should be examined at their own place of residence, and he believes that the change would tend to materially lessen the objection which will be raised to the scheme when published. Government have called for further reports from the Health Officer and Surgeon-General as to financial and other details of the scheme and after receiving them will probably promulgate the rules necessary to give effect to the proposals of the Committee which they have already provisionally accepted. There is however no need for the hurry which characterised the whole of the Committee when first summoned as the Pilgrim Ships Bill has not now to be passed by the first proximo, the articles of the Paris Convention not having been ratified.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Monday. She brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Armstrong, Miss J	Jackson, Miss
Anderson, Mr G A	Johnston, Mr and Mrs Bernard
Bright, Lieut R A	Jardine, Mrs and child
Bailey, Miss	Kerr, Miss
Bailey, Miss J H	Kirkbride, Mr
Bower, Mr H G	Lock, Mr C
Bain, Mr A C	Milton, Major P W
Chitty, Lieut	Moorsom, Major-GeneralMrs, and Miss
Crane, Mr C E	Moore, Major-General G A
Cockcorn, Mr C M	Pitman, Mr and Mrs C E
Cargill, Miss	Palser, Miss M L
Dunsterville, Mr F	Parker, Mrs
Dowell, Mrs E R	Palmer, Mr and Mrs, infant and two children
English, Mr and Mrs	Phulenberg, Mr
Gordon, Mr D C	Packard, Mr and Mrs H M
Good, Mr	Rahman, Mrs
Goodwin, Mr A	Robinson, Mrs E Kay
Heyn, Mr and Mrs J M	Sharpe, Miss
Hopkins, Lieut J L	
Harris, Mrs and infant	
Hojel, Surg-Capt and Mrs J G	

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mrs W	Kimber, Mr J
Ashby, Mr and Mrs G	Lees, Mr D H
Bash, Dr Carr	Long, Mr M A
Brown, Mr J M	Longe, Major F B
Bower, Lieut D M	Laird, Mr J
Bruce, Mr C W A	Large, Capt
Carbutt, Mr E G	Marchand, Mr C H Le
Cumming, Mr J G	McMahon, Capt A H
Cox, Mr A T	Morice, Mr C C
Clark, Mr R M	Manson, Mr J
Christenson, Mr	Morgan, Mr and Mrs R L
Coxe, Mr R K	Newmarch, Mr H S
Craster, Capt	Oldham, Comdr C F, R N
Chapman, Capt F R H	Prater, Mr W
Downes, Lieut T S	Reynolds, Mr P
Ellis, Mr J	Savi, Mr W B
Fleming, Capt	Sullivan, Mr W S
Farrar, Mr	Taylor, Mr W
Hill, Col T	Warden, Dr C J H
Howell, Mr A A	Webster, Mr J E
Kimber, Mr J	White, Mr W H
Kitchen, Rev A	Woodman, Mr

FROM ISMAILIA—Jehangier, Sir C and Lady

FOR MADRAS.

Aldridge, Mr	Pentound, Mr A
Ferguson, Mr T J	Pennycuick, Mrs
Lawson, Capt H	

FOR KURRACHEE—Young, Capt F Popham

THE COMING CRICKET MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the return Parsee Presidency Match has been drawing very near, will you allow me to draw the attention of the Parsee selection committee through your valued columns to the one big piece of injustice they are going to do to one man. I mean Mr. Raja. The whole Esplanade had clamoured for his inclusion in the team in the recent Presidency Match, and yet he was passed over. After the match some of the members were heard to say that they had made a sad mistake in not including Raja in the team, and in fact this was the opinion of every independent Zoroastrian. At present it is the opinion of all the leading local clubs, of the Parsee Gymkhana, and of the players of the representative team that Raja has greatly improved in bowling department, and in fielding he is only second to Gagrat, and so he deserves the tenth place in the team.

Now when the committee select players only from what they hear of their respective merits (since they not being players themselves, cannot exercise their own independent judgment) is it not a sort of abnormal wonder that despite all the above information, Raja is on the point of being passed over once more in the coming match. I hope they will not do this act of injustice, and will give Raja his proper place in the team.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 24. K. D. E.

A CRY FROM THE COPYIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are employed in departments such as Revenue and others candidates. These poor fellows are paid not a farthing by Government, but have to eke out their means of subsistence from the copying fees paid in by parties of litigants. With such narrow means they however toil on, living solely on the hope—distant hope—of securing Government situation. The amount of fees they are allowed to draw is not even according to the "standard fixed" by Government (viz., 2 annas per 100 words in English and 1 anna 6 pies for the same in Gujerati. But what is most disappointing is that they are enlisted without any distinction of superiority of education. Thus a matric or a final passed of the Bombay University is ranked with the second grade or a third grade passed candidate. Can it be denied then that the former's chance merits and rights are not foreclosed unjustifiably by the latter? Oh! what a defective and deplorable system of apportioning out Government posts. ! Will not a liberal-minded and justice-loving Collector step forward, take the matter in hand, and redress the grievances of the poor candidates who have long been suffering through the system now in force of making appointments of candidates to clerkships, &c., in order of seniority !—Your, &c.,

Sept. 22. CANDIDATES INCOGNITO.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE budget estimate of receipts and charges for the upkeep of the zoological collections in the People's Park, Madras, amounts to Rs. 24,557 and Rs. 45,451, respectively. The Government of Madras, in accepting the estimates, has directed the President of the Municipal Commission to submit an annual budget by the 15th September.

SOME discontent is said to exist among the sepoys of the 8th Madras Infantry at present stationed at Mangalore, on the West Coast. It would appear that cholera broke out among the men of one company and they were ordered to be placed under canvas, some distance from the regimental lines. They complained of the inconvenience this would cause them and became insubordinate, using threatening language to their Commanding Officer. Sixteen of the ringleaders of the discontent were tried by a summary court-martial and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each, a measure which is said to have produced a most salutary effect. The prisoners are said to have petitioned the Commander-in-Chief to be retried.

THE Madras Government in forwarding to the Government of India the revised estimates of expenditure on the Construction Works of the Madras Harbour for 1895-96 has telegraphed that the Harbour Trust Board requires an additional loan of Rs. 3,73,000 during the current year.

THE Admiralty is creating for itself a bad reputation for breaking faith, but it has passed into a proverb that a Board has no conscience, and so we fear that its reputation is not a matter which troubles it greatly. The particular instance to which we wish to draw attention now concerns all the officers on the Reserved or Retired Lists of the Navy, and that these officers are not likely to study the Queen's Regulations very attentively is probably the reason it has escaped notice so long. For it was in April last that their Lordships made an alteration in the Regulations and Admiralty Instructions which is a distinct breach of faith. They then issued to the Service afloat instructions to alter Article 264 so that it should read as follows :—

"Wherever Her Majesty may be pleased, by her Order in Council, to call officers from the Reserved or Retired Lists into active service, in case of war or emergency, such officers shall be, in all respects, entitled to the pay and emoluments of their corresponding ranks on the Active List.

"2. All steps in rank given on or after retirement, while conferring the title, uniform, and other advantages of the higher rank, will not give the right of command amongst naval officers, which is always to be governed by the date of commission in the rank held on the Active List at the date of retirement."

THAT is to say that all officers called out from the Reserved or Retired Lists who have received a step in rank will go to the bottom of the lists of that grade into which they were so promoted. Take the case of a captain promoted to flag rank and called out as an admiral, he is not to come back into the Active List with the chance of flying his flag, but is to be employed as a kind of superior captain only; or a lieutenant who has been promoted to commander on retirement, may come back to find himself doing duty as executive officer in a ship under a captain who was the midshipman of his watch. We do not say that such instances are likely to occur, but it was distinctly promised to retired officers that if they came back into the Service they were to be treated, so far as the right of command is concerned, as if they had never left it, and now with a stroke of the pen this right has been withdrawn. We are not concerned to show whether the rule is better or worse for the Service than the old one; it is quite possible that it is better, but in this case the Admiralty should in some way show their predecessors have made a mistake and should propose a compensation for the benefits which they have now taken away. It is quite conceivable, we are assured on good authority, that officers who retired previous to the issue of the new regulation would have a good case in law for refusing to take up an appointment if it obliged them to serve under an officer junior in rank to them by the regulations under which they retired.

THE question of the expense incurred by naval officers in entertaining foreign officials and others, which was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. H. O. Arnold-Forster on August 20, is not to be allowed to drop. While none are more ready than naval officers themselves to admit the difficulties which surround a fair and equitable settlement of the matter by a general rule, they are not the less sanguine that a settlement can be arrived at if the matter is looked at in a right light. Of responsible servants of the Crown naval officers are the worst paid, and yet they are the only public representatives of the country who are not asked, but actually ordered, to "entertain" and to provide the wherewithal for the "entertainment." We quite agree with Mr. Goschen that it would be unfair and invidious to reimburse the officers of one squadron and not those of another on a distant station, less able to make their voices heard at home; but this is no excuse for shelving the claims of both. Mr. Arnold-Forster hopes that before long some satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at; and if he can manage to bring it about he will certainly be hailed as a benefactor by the whole naval Service, a body not ungrateful even for the smallest mercies.

THE curious mishap which attended the launch of the French battleship Massena at St. Nazaire, has been followed by a much graver difficulty in the launch of the great armoured cruiser Pothuau. On August 22 about 10,000 people attended to witness the operation at Havre. Madame Faure presided on the occasion, but, though the vessel began to glide off the ways, she presently stuck fast, and still remains in a dangerous position. The other day attempts were made without success, and it has now been decided to defer further efforts until September, when the tides will be higher. Meanwhile the cruiser has been shored up, but the consequences of a storm might be serious, and there is some apprehension lest the alluvial bed upon which she lies should subside. It would appear that there must have been some defect in the preparations made for the launch, but we have seen no attribution of blame.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES has purchased the Nelson Vase from Messrs. E. and E. Emanuel, the well-known naval goldsmiths of the Hard, Portsea. This fine example of Flaxman's work, which was presented to Lady Nelson by the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's immediately after the battle of Trafalgar, is thus prevented from leaving the country, a consummation which will be most gratifying to everyone inspired by feelings of patriotism. That this sentiment in some measure influenced his Royal Highness in making the purchase, we cannot doubt for a moment, but its owner may well be satisfied with the possession of a piece of plate so beautiful and with such notable historic associations. During the three years that it has been on private view the vase has been inspected and admired by many of the most illustrious personages of this and other lands, and it is reported that several tempting offers were made for it, including one by the German Emperor. It is to the great credit of Messrs. Emanuel that all were refused which did not seem to promise that the vase would find a permanent resting place either at Greenwich or in one of the Royal palaces of this country. Messrs. Emanuel, we believe, still hold the Stewart Vase, which resembles very much the one just sold, and is of the same period. We gave some particulars of the history of this vase a short time ago, and now that the Nelson Vase has been saved there seems to be good reason to hope that this one will yet go to Greenwich, which would be a very fitting resting place for it as commemorating a gallant action and its recognition by the merchants of London.

A CURIOUS and pathetic sight was witnessed at Treves the other day. While the Germans were decorating their houses and organizing fetes in celebration ef the 25th anniversary of Sedan, a group of Frenchmen, visitors to the town, were seen bearing through the streets a crown of laurels. They were on their way to the cemetery, where they placed it on the grave of their compatriots killed in 1870, and buried there. A "De profundis" was recited by a young priest who accompanied the strangers. With them also was a veteran of the war, an old Grenadier of the Imperial Guard, who before the party left offered a brief prayer over the grave of his dead brothers-in-arms.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS BILL.

THE following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the regulation of Pilgrim Ships was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th September.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to make better provision for the regulation of Pilgrim Ships was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. Section 3.—We have conferred power on the General in Council to fix the date of the commencement of the Act, as it is possible that it may be necessary to postpone its operation until after the 1st October, the date originally fixed.

3. Section 5.—We have added an explanation to the definition of "pilgrim" so as to make the term include persons who, though they embarked with the intention of going to the Hedjas, have been compelled through unforeseen circumstances to return without having ever actually landed there.

We have amended the definition of "pilgrim ship" so as, on the one hand, to include ships "about to convey" pilgrims and on the other, to exclude certain European liners which we understand are in the habit of conveying small batches of emigrants as far as Suez, where they tranship and thence proceed to Jeddá.

In order to prevent the proviso to the same definition being so worked as to enable ships of the nature of those intended to be governed by the proposed Act to escape from its provisions, we have limited the explanation of the term "pilgrims of the lowest class" to pilgrims who have no reserved accommodation in any cabin state-room or saloon. The effect of the explanation will also be to prevent the proviso from being so worked to bring vessels carrying only first and second class passengers, in the ordinary acceptance of the term, within the application of the Act, which we understand was not intended; otherwise pilgrims travelling as ordinary second class passengers, might be treated as pilgrims of the lowest class on a ship which carried no third class or deck passengers.

4. Section 6.—This section is new. It declares that all passengers on pilgrim ships shall be deemed to be pilgrims. We agree with the Government of Bombay that practical difficulties are likely to arise unless all passengers on board such ships are treated in the same way.

5. Section 8 (formerly section 7).—We have expanded sub-section (2) so as to limit the period of notice to twenty-four hours when the ship has only stopped at a port of call, unless when she originally commenced her voyage from a port out of British India, in which case the longer period of three days is still required the first time she calls at a British Indian port.

6. Section 11 (formerly section 10).—Words have been inserted requiring certificate A to specify the number of passengers of "each class" that the ship is capable of carrying.

7. Section 12 (formerly section 11).—A new clause (f) has been added providing for a statement in certificate B that the ship is of such tonnage and steam-power (if any) as may be prescribed by rule. This addition has been made in accordance with a suggestion of the Health Officer, Bombay, with a view to preventing the departure of small or insufficiently engined ships during the south-west monsoon when the sufferings of the pilgrims are proportioned to the length of the voyage. In clause (g) [formerly clause (f)] of the same section we have added a reference to the prescribed attendants, as we agree with the Government of Bombay that every ship should be required to carry one or more attendants for sick pilgrims in addition to the doctor or doctors.

8. Section 19 (formerly section 18).—In sub-section (1) we have introduced words which will empower the Government to prescribe the amount of space to be available in the between-decks for pilgrims of each class respectively, and thus prevent more than the lawful number of pilgrims of each class being carried. Sub-section (2) has been recast and divided into two sub-sections, the object of which is to provide not only that the upper deck space free to the pilgrim shall not be less than six superficial feet for each pilgrim on board, but also that the space available to the pilgrims, of any class shall not be restricted below this amount owing to the allotment of a greater amount to the pilgrims of some other class. We have, however, thought it necessary to limit the requirement of this minimum upper-deck space to the case of pilgrims of the age of twelve years or upwards.

9. Section 20 is new and provides for the disposal of the baggage of pilgrims—a very desirable provision in the interests of the pilgrims.

10. Section 21 [formerly section 18, sub-section (3)].—This provision has been modified so as to confer power on the Governor-General in Council to prescribe the actual amount of hospital accommodation, not exceeding that required by the Convention, to be kept immediately available for use on board each ship.

11. Section 22 (formerly section 19).—We have amplified this section so as to require the specification of various particulars which are deemed necessary in the statement for which the section provides.

12. Section 25.—This section is new. It follows a suggestion of the Bombay Government that the masters of incoming ships should be required to furnish a statement concerning the pilgrims on board similar to that required in the case of departing ships by section 22.

13. Section 26 (formerly section 22).—We have made an addition to this section corresponding to the new clause (f) added to section 12, as explained above.

14. Section 27 (formerly section 23).—The addition as to attendants made to this section corresponds to the addition to clause (g) of section 12, also explained above.

15. Section 28, which requires the medical officer to keep a diary and to make such returns as may be prescribed, is new. It is in accordance with a suggestion of the Health Officer, Bombay.

16. Section 29 (formerly section 24).—Having regard to the practical difficulties which have been brought to our notice in connection with the working of the existing law, which requires every pilgrim ship to get "a clean bill of health" before leaving Aden, we have thought it best to do away with this requirement and to permit ships to leave the port as soon as they obtain a certificate stating whether any case of cholera has or has not occurred on board since leaving the last port of departure. We believe that such certificate will furnish the Turkish authorities at the Hedjaz with all the information they desire as to the health of the pilgrims, while it is one which can in every case be furnished without difficulty or delay.

17. Section 30 (formerly section 25).—The alterations in this section are mainly consequential on that made in section 29, as explained above, but we have not thought it necessary to maintain the existing provision which required the detention of a ship at Aden if she had more than the proper number of pilgrims on board.

18. Section 32 (formerly section 27).—We have generalized the language of sub-section (1) so as to permit of special arrangements being made for the removal of female pilgrims, a matter to which our attention has been drawn by many of the papers to the Bill. We have also added some words to the sub-section to carry out a suggestion of the Health Officer, Bombay, which is endorsed by the Bombay Government, that the new law should contain an express prohibition of the embarkation of pilgrims without the permission of the officer upon whom the notice of sailing has to be served as provided in section 8. We have further extended the scope of sub-section (2) so as to include the case of persons suspected of suffering from certain diseases and have omitted sub-section (3), which provided for the detention of persons attending upon or otherwise in contact with persons so suffering, a provision which is not required by the Convention and appears to us to be undesirable. Lastly, in sub-section (3) [formerly sub-section (4)] we have provided that the disinfection of contaminated articles before being taken on board shall be carried out in such manner as may be prescribed by rule.

19. Section 33 is new and provides for a second medical inspection when a ship does not commence her voyage within forty-eight hours of the embarkation of all her pilgrims, and there is reason to suspect that any person on board is suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, and for the removal from the ship of any person found to be so suffering together with all articles belonging to him.

20. Section 34 is also new and provides that the medical inspection of female pilgrims shall as far as practicable be carried out by women.

21. Section 35 is also new. It requires the issue of tickets in a prescribed form to intending pilgrims, and imposes the duty on pilgrims of producing such tickets whenever required by the prescribed officers. It further provides for the refund of their passage-money to pilgrims in certain cases when they are prevented from proceeding on the voyage.

22. Sections 36 (formerly section 28).—We have limited the obligation of masters to pay the sanitary taxes at the ports visited to taxes included in the cost of the tickets issued to pilgrims. In the uncertainty which exists as to what these taxes may be we do not feel justified in imposing a wider obligation than the above on masters of ships.

23. Section 43 (formerly section 35).—We have inserted words in this section to make it clear that, when the number of pilgrims allowed under the Act and under the certificate obtained by the ship at her place of departure is different, it shall be penal to carry more than the smaller of these numbers. We have also added provisions to the section, taken from the corresponding provision in section 37 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, (1) subjecting a master who carries excess pilgrims to imprisonment as well as fine to the extent of one week for each excess pilgrim, the aggregate not to exceed six months; and (2) providing for the removal from the ship, and the forwarding to the port at which they had contracted to land at the cost of the owner and master of such ship, of any excess pilgrims found on board.

24. Section 44 (formerly section 46).—In accordance, with a suggestion from the Bombay Government, we have added words to this section permitting the application of a fine in whole or part by way of reward to the person or persons who have been instrumental, in the detection or prosecution of the offender.

25. Section 58 (formerly section 50).—We have greatly expanded this section having added power to make rules with regard to many new matters including (1) the fittings and appliances to be provided in the between-deck for the comfort and convenience of pilgrims, (2) the quality, quantity and storage of the cargo to be carried, (3) the allotment of the upper deck space between the different classes of pilgrims, (4) the amount and distribution of the baggage of pilgrims, (5) the nature and extent of the hospital accommodation to be provided, (6) the form of the statements to be furnished by master under sections 22 and 25, (7) the tonnage and steam-power to be required in the case of pilgrim ship making certain voyage, (8) the disinfection of contaminated articles before they are brought on board, (9) the medical inspection of women, (10) the supply of tickets and there form, and (11) the refund of passage-money to intending pilgrims who may be prevented from proceeding on the voyage.

26. The other alterations made by us are either formal or are not of sufficient importance to require notice.

27. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.			Date.
Gazette of India	...	...	13th July, 1895.
Fort Saint George Gazette	...	...	23rd July, 1895.
Bombay Government Gazette	...	...	18th July, 1895.
Calcutta Gazette	...	...	24th July, 1895.
Burma Gazette	...	...	3rd August, 1895.
Sind Official Gazette	...	...	25th July, 1895.

In the Vernaculars.

Province	Language.	Date.
Madras	Hindustani	27th August, 1895.
	Malayalam	27th August, 1895.
Bombay	Marathi	8th August, 1895.
	Gujarathi	8th August, 1895.
	Kanarese	8th August, 1895.
Bengal	Hindi	14th August, 1895.
Sindh	Sindhi	1st August, 1895.

28. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

A. MACKENZIE.
ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
J. WESTLAND.
A. C. TREVOR.
A. S. LETHBRIDGE.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 14th September, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—G. Wense, Merchant, Agra, for an improved cotton gin machinery; Alexander Paterson, of Parel, in Bombay, an Engineer on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, for improvements in and relating to sight feed lubricators; George Ricks Ridge, an Assistant in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, at present residing at Simla, for a case for smoking requisites, to be called the "Smoker's Pocket Companion"; Bela Vilmos, of 2583, Kossuthgasse, Pereszeg, in the Kingdom of Hungary, Machine-Engineer, for rotary steam-engine; L. de P. DeClosets d'Errey, C. and M.E., for a water-lift called the "DeClosets water-lifting apparatus and cane-crushing machine combined"; William R. Aveline, Mechanical Engineer, 271, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay, for improvements in lactrines.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—Henry Hungerford Boyle, Chemist, of London, for improved process and apparatus for the treatment of rhea grass and similar fibres for commercial purposes. (Filed 10th September 1895); John Frederick Duke, of 3 Union Square, Newington, London, Chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of mediums for igniting gas by its own action. (Filed 4th September 1895); James Jones Faulkner, Citizen, 91, Poplar Street, in the City of Memphis, County of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, United States of America, Machinist, for improvements in and relating to machines for delinting cotton seed. (Filed 10th September 1895.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—John Ashington Thompson, Tea Planter, for cutting and gathering leaves from off tea bushes by means of specially constructed shears, scissors, knives, hooks or sickles. (From 3rd November 1895 to 2nd November 1896); Carl Olof Lundbolm and Joseph Sayers, both of Stevenston, in the County of Ayr, Scotland, Chemists, for improvements in making and applying explosives. (From 11th September 1895 to 10th September 1896); Philip Diehl, of Elizabeth, State of New Jersey, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, and William Brandt, of Elizabeth, State of New Jersey, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in sewing machine shuttles and parts connected therewith. (From 5th October 1895 to 4th October 1896); Herbert Akroyd Stuart, of Bletchley, England, Engineer, for improvements in engines operated by the explosion of mixtures of combustible vapour or gas and air. (From 24th September 1895 to 23rd September 1896); Charles Challiner, of 15, Plymouth Avenue, Longsight, Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in noiseless tyres for wheels and in the means for securing the same. (From 14th September 1895 to 13th September 1896); John Hildred Carlisle, of the firm of Nasmyth Wilson & Co., Limited, of Patricroft, in the County of Lancaster, England, Engineer, for improvements in presses for baling or compressing cotton and other fibrous materials and substances. (From 10th September 1895 to 9th September 1896.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—Invention of Bovril, Limited, 30, Farringdon Street, London, for improvements in the preparation and combination of animal substances with vegetable substances for use in food. (Specification filed 8th June 1891.)

THE successful employment of pigeons for transmitting military despatches and orders has suggested that they might possibly be employed successfully for communicating between ships and the shore. Divers trials of birds for this purpose have been made from time to time, but until recently upon no considerable scale. Not long ago, however, the French steamship Manoubia carried several hundreds of birds to sea in the Mediterranean and set them at liberty at distances of 100 and 500 metres, or sixty-two and 310 miles, from the shore. With few exceptions they regained their homes in the north of France, Luxemburg, Belgium, and even Holland. This evidence as to the use of pigeons as bearers of messages from the sea appears most valuable. M. Deletre, an expert in such matters, has indeed concluded that pigeons may be depended upon to bring to Paris in a single day messages despatched from a distance of 300 miles at sea, or to the ports from a distance of 500 miles. French steamship companies are taking the matter up, and more will soon be heard of it. Apart from the naval use of despatch-bearing pigeons, it would often relieve the minds of many to hear tidings of overdue vessels.

M. LEPINE denies that he has given orders to arrest ladies for going about on foot in cycling costumes. Those taken up in the Luxembourg Gardens would have been apprehended whatever their dress. There is a rule prohibiting either sex from adopting the dress of the other, except at Carnival time. But what confusion (asks a Paris correspondent) could the cycling costume bring about? Nothing can be more feminine. Who could possibly mistake a "velocewoman" for a "velocewan" on or off the cycle? Ladies who go in for dress reform, which has been brought about by cycling, need not fear police interference. Nobody will notice them when it becomes usual to go on foot in the "velocewoman's" dress.

THE KUCHENG MASSACRE.

THE COMMISSION AT WORK.
ELEVEN CONVICTIONS.—ONE HUNDRED ARRESTS.

FOOCHOW, Saturday, August 31.

THE Commission of Enquiry into the Kucheng Massacres continues its work, which is progressing slowly.

Upwards of one hundred arrests have been made, including the leader of the Vegetarians, and his two lieutenants. For which of these three men a reward of nine hundred dollars was paid. Eleven men have been convicted of complicity in the murders.

Considerable delay is caused by the Chinese officials; the Viceroy (at Foochow) refuses to give his deputy (at Kucheng) the necessary discretionary powers, and consequently every new question that arises has to be referred back to Foochow, the deputy being a mere mouthpiece of the Viceroy instead of a qualified Commissioner.

STATEMENT BY MISS CODRINGTON.

FOOCHOW, August 22.

I send you a copy of the statement made by Miss Codrington, the only lady who lived through the attack on the Stewart's house.

It happened about 6-45 on Thursday morning, August 1st. I had been up about half an hour and was almost dressed when I was startled by a sudden shout of man's voices followed by a child's scream and rapidly succeeded by the loud report of a cracker and terrified cries from the servants' and teachers' quarters. I went at once to our front door and there met Miss Gordon coming into the house (she had been sitting outside reading). In answer to my enquiry—'What is the matter?' she answered—'something serious. I think the rioters are there.' Just as she was speaking one of our teachers rushed into the house and out the back way without speaking, and then I saw a man coming from the Stewart's house brandishing a long spear in his hand. I got the front door shut and locked before he reached it, and calling to Miss Gordon to help close the shutters in front of the house as rapidly as possible, at the same time we both urged the other ladies, who were still in bed, to get their things on and come at once. The man outside began beating in the windows with his spear, and called others to join him. More men came, a cracker was let off in front of our house and then they all set to work to break in the front of the house. Miss Newcombe and Miss Marshall were soon ready and joined Miss Gordon and myself at Miss Stewart's door, which was fastened on the inside. After a little delay Miss Stewart opened her door, but we had not succeeded in getting her things on before the men had effected an entrance. Some one shut the bedroom door and fastened it, but we soon saw our position was more hopeless shut in there, so we opened the door and made a rush to escape by the kitchen, hoping they were too busy plundering to notice. Unfortunately the kitchen door was fastened on the inside so we retired to Miss Stewart's room again to consult, Miss Marshall receiving a wound on her shoulder as we went back. We tried to escape by the window, had got the shutter open and were in the act of jumping out when two men rushed at us and drove us back with their spears. We then knelt together in prayer as the men hammered on the door. Soon it was burst open and in they rushed, but at first were too busy searching for money to molest us. Seeing the kitchen door open, four of us—Miss Gordon, Miss Marshall, Miss Stewart, and I—made for that, but Miss Newcombe got separated from us and I never saw her again. We passed safely through the deserted kitchen and into the court at the back, where we were again confronted by men. They searched us to see if we had any money about us, and one of them pulled the ring off my finger. They were passing on into the house when another man came and asked them—'Have you secured anything?' 'Not yet' was the reply, 'Do it quickly, then, he said. I think it was just then that a man whose dress and appearance differed from all the rest, and who, I think, belonged to the Hwa Sang village, and interposed begged them to spare our lives. 'If you give us $2,000 was the scornful reply given him. Miss Marshall then begged me to go to this man and get him to help us. I asked him to save us if he could. 'They won't kill your' he said. By this time we had got outside and were standing between the Stewart's house and ours, at the back. The men gathered round and threatened us with knives and spears. A division arose among them. Some suggested taking us to Kucheng for the hope of reward, others shouted 'kill them' 'kill them!' Miss Marshall's wound was bleeding profusely, and I begged her to let me try and staunch it, but she declared it was nothing. For a moment it seemed they decided not to kill us, but to bind us and take us to Kutcheng. Miss Marshall again asked me to beg them not to bind us. I went up to the seeming leader and said we would walk quietly, and told him if he killed us or ill-treated us the consequences would be most serious. 'Walk on, then' he said. Just at that moment a man came rushing towards us carrying a red flag and crying—'Kill them, kill them every one.' A man seized me by the collar of my jacket and pointed a knife to my throat and then as our eyes met he dropped his hand and I walked away. In the scuffle I had been dragged away from the others—a little way—but now got back to them and standing close together we received the onslaught. A blow on the head made me unconscious for a minute. When I came to I was lying between Miss Marshall and Miss Stewart. I still heard men's voices so I lay quite still. Miss Marshall was groaning a little at first, and I hoped was still living. Soon I heard the order to start away given, followed by the crackling of burning wood which told me our houses were on fire. The next thing I remember was hearing Cassie Stewart's voice crying 'Oh! they've killed them all.' As soon as I dared I got up. A glance told me Miss Stewart and Miss Goodin had gone, but Miss Marshall and Miss Topsy Saunders seemed to be breathing still. They were lying just under the wall of the house and with some difficulty I dragged them a little further out of the reach of the flames. Then, feeling my own strength fast giving way, I went in search of help. Standing on the hill I looked down and saw a man standing below. I beckoned to him to come, but I think he was too frightened; still I knew by his signs he was friendly and so somehow I made my way down the hill to where he was standing. Cassie Stewart (11 years of age) joined me on the way with baby Stewart, and told me the other children were on the hill, but she did not know where her mother and father were. Some Christians then joined us. At first they were afraid to take us to Miss Hartford's house, which was close at hand, fearing the return of the rioters; but finding I could not walk any farther they got me in there and then went for the children. I was unconscious after this, I think, for I do not remember any thing more after this till I heard Mr. Phillips and the children in the next room. Mr. Phillips came to me and staunched the bleeding with wet rags. He then went to see if the others still lived, but it was soon ascertained that of our Mission only the children and myself survived. To Mr. Phillip's prompt attention I feel, under God, I owe my life. Later in the evening Dr. Gregory arrived and dressed our wounds. We owe much to his kind care then and on the journey down. The next day we left for Foochow and arrived here on Sunday afternoon.—*China Gazette.*

ON April 28, this year, the people of Canton Aargau, upon a Referendum from the Government, passed by an immense majority a law which marks a distinct advance in national education. The new law, which will come into force on November 1 next, establishes the Compulsory Citizen-School. That is to say, on and after All Saints Day, 1895, every young citizen who has passed the hitherto compulsory "standard" will be obliged to continue his schooling until his nineteeth birthday. The law is not only obligatory upon every citizen of the canton, but upon every youth of Swiss nationality from the age of sixteen to nineteen who is resident in the canton. The time of this compulsory schooling of those who have "left school" is confined to the winter months—that is, from November 1 to March 31—and during this period he must spend four hours every week in school upon a course of study required by the Educational Board of Canton Aargau. The chief subjects laid down in the programme are :—(1) Reading, and subsequent oral repetition of the reading lesson; (2) Essay writing; (3) Practical arithmetic; (4) Swiss history and geography; (5) Practical instruction in the constitution of the Swiss Federation, the Canton, and the Commune, and the duties and rights of an active citizen. Very full details of the course and contents of this system of "schooling of the citizen" are given in the "provisional Lehrplan" issued by the Aargau Government. The greatest weight is laid upon the allied topics of the history and constitution of the Fatherland. The subdivisions in the latter course are singularly practical.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

THE WIDOWS PENSION FUND.

THE *Northern Whig* of Belfast writes :—A new terror has been added to the lot of the unfortunate Anglo-Indians, or at least to those of them who belong to the uncovenanted civil service, in the dishonest act of the natives who have joined the Widows' Pension Fund. Some time ago this fund was in such a flourishing condition that the managers of it divided about two and a half laks of rupees among the subscribers—rather an extraordinary proceeding, as any surplus should have gone to augment the pensions of the widows. In consequence of this division, which went to abate the annual sum subscribed by members, many of the latter scarcely paid anything at all to the fund. Lately the Government Actuary, who examined the accounts, decided that, as in consequence of the fall of the rupee the liabilities of the fund have increased, the abatements allowed should cease at least for two years

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

LITTLE as can be predicated of the next great naval war, this much is certain, that the wastage that will have to be made good will be very great, more particularly so in the early days of hostilities, when the absolute command of the sea has not been attained by either party. Important, then, to the last degree is it for this country to have a sufficient and efficient Naval Reserve. In dealing with the manning of our own navy, it is well to remember the systems long established and successfully worked in other countries, and especially in France. The British is the only navy whose ships are completely manned with seamen trained for the service from boyhood and engaged for a long term of years. Many thinkers, and amongst them Lord Brassey, would have England look more confidently to the reserves which the mercantile marine could supply; but, in our opinion the Liverpool Chamber of Shipping is entirely right in the view to which it has given expression, that the navy must depend exclusively on men trained in the service. It must not be forgotten that the work of the navy in the present day is highly technical, and differentiates from that required in the mercantile marine to an immeasurably greater extent than was the case in Nelson's days. Then it did not take much to transform a good merchant seaman with a stout heart into an efficient man-of-war's man; now all the good-will in the world cannot make up for the want of technical knowledge and practice with the intricate machinery of a modern warship. Our naval officers must, in our opinion, be trained from their early youth for their own service; and we cannot consider it a happy suggestion which has been made—that students for the army who fail to gain commissions should, after a short course of instruction devoted to the technical knowledge which is required by a naval officer, be admitted into the sister service; for we are certain it would not suffice to really fit them for the commissioned ranks of the navy.

Can the British Army march? Some seem to think it cannot. We believe ourselves it is all a matter of training. It is to be regretted that our rank and file are so youthful, but even if they were otherwise there would still be difficulties in producing marching capacity if the men were not properly schooled to the work, for schooling in such matters is everything. Cricketers, football players, rowing men, &c., would all find themselves very much out of condition if suddenly called upon to submit to a severe strain. They are all careful to keep themselves in practice. And so it should be with soldiers. We have lately read rather distressing accounts of the march of the Aldershot Division to the New Forest. It has to be remembered, however, that the troops in this particular instance were exceptionally unfortunate, for the heat on the first three days of their march was simply tropical, and the men were severely tried, not by the heat alone, but by reason of the weight and uncomfortable nature of their field kit. But we must train the soldier systematically, and cause him to feel that he has a fair chance. We can best do this by taking the practical view and submitting him to the same ordeal as the cricketer, rowing man, and the football player undergoes to keep himself bodily strong. Such a system is enforced in France and Germany. What we want in our army is more common-sense and less red tape. It is the same in every department, civil and military; sealing wax and red tape are the prevailing features, intelligence is allowed no scope. Thus the efficiency of the army suffers in every way.

Whatever reforms or changes may take place at the War Office consequent on the promised introduction of a new order of things, there is a very general interest felt in the possible future of the department charged with the selection of officers for promotion. Lord Lansdowne in his speech in the House of Lords announced that it is intended that promotions and appointments above the rank of major will always come before the Consultative Board formed by the chief officers of the Headquarters Staff. This announcement will be received with much satisfaction throughout the service, for confidence in "selection" has, it must be confessed, been somewhat shaken. Now, however, that the fate of the more senior officers will not continue to devolve practically upon one man, that official will himself be relived of a grave responsibility too heavy to rest on one pair of shoulders, and officers will feel assured that claims to selection will be fully and impartially considered, irrespective of the special branch of the service to which they may belong. Nothing is more likely to sap the high and honourable tone of the army than a suspicion that promotions and appointments are not governed by professional considerations, or that the good of the service is not associated with the personal claims of deserving officers.

There must be no misconception as to the terms upon which the Treasury has agreed to grant compassionate allowances to old and disabled soldiers. These were clearly explained the other night in the House of Commons by Mr. Hanbury. No Treasury minute has been issued on the subject, but it has recently been arranged between the Treasury and the War Office that all qualified candidates who are sixty-five years of age, or who, being under sixty-five years of age, are certified by an Army medical officer on the Active List to be totally incapacitated by permanent bodily infirmity for earning a livelihood, should at once be granted special campaign pensions. It would never do to make these compassionate allowances too cheap. The Treasury, it seems to us, has acted very fairly, and we trust its liberality may be appreciated as it deserves to be.

Rumours are abroad which indicate the probability of further reductions in the administrative ranks of the Army Medical Staff. From some thirty-five officers that were found in the Surgeon-Colonel's List (old style, deputy surgeon-generals) only twenty-four are now provided for in the Army Estimates. The pruning knife is, we understand, likely to be applied shortly to the Surgeon-Major-General's List.

The "Politische Correspondence" of Vienna learns through St. Petersburg, from Tashkend, that the Commission appointed to settle the boundaries in the Pamir territory has already begun its work, and that the first Protocol has been signed by the Russian and Afghan delegates.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had hoped to be in his place for the debate on the Army Estimates, but his medical attendant vetoed the idea, and the right hon. gentleman sent a telegram from Marienbad the other day, apprising his colleagues of the fact. The task of criticising the Ministerial proposals in connection with cordite and headquarters the organisation will, in these circumstances, devolve upon Mr. Woodall, who filled the post of Financial Secretary to the War Office in the late Government. It is now practically settled that the Army Estimates shall be taken to-day, the suggestion being that if one sitting prove insufficient for a thorough ventilation of the controverted points further time for discussion shall be given upon report.

The "Temps" denies that France has any immediate intention of attacking the Dervishes, although she is naturally watching their movements and is preparing to send reinforcements to M. Liotard in Ubangi. "She will intervene when and how she thinks it expedient for French interests. It is open to the Congo Free State and to Belgium to make war in the Upper Nile. Our arms are sufficiently occupied at various points of the globe for us to defer armed action. . . . Out of mere rivalry France will not heedlessly sacrifice millions of francs and hundreds of lives in distant countries of whose political and economic value we know little." A Havas telegram from Cairo, which has been received with some incredulity here, says: "Fresh letters have arrived from the Mahdi which state that he is ready to submit to the Khedive and insure the pacification of the Soudan and trade of the Nile Valley with Egypt as soon as the English occupation of Egypt has ceased. The Mahdi has sent reinforcements towards Bahr-el-Ghazal. Osman Digna is no longer at Omdurman."

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
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Sold Everywhere **ORIGINAL** in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
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CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

AGED HUNTLY BLEND MILD PURE SCOTCH WHISKY GOOD. IB
IN BLACK DUMP BOTTLES.
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CLUB BLEND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,
IN WHITE SQUARE BOTTLES.
These Whiskies can be recommended as being exceedingly mild and perfectly pure.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.
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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
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For Infants & Invalids & The Aged
MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE, AND DIGESTIBLE.
Sold by all leading Chemists, &c., Everywhere.
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THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

MESSRS R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses,
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whisky Merchants, London.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
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"The WAVERLEY PEN is a Treasure."—*Standard.*
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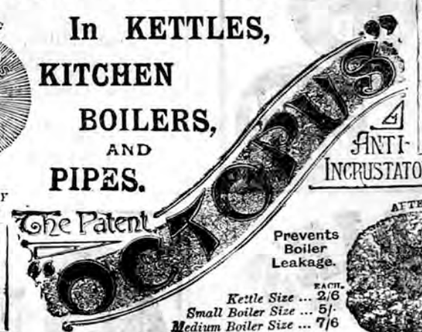
VERY SUPERIOR TO ALL SIMILAR PRODUCTS AND THE ONLY TRUE ONE.
INFALLIBLE AGAINST INDIGESTION, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, NERVOUS FITS, HEAD-ACHES, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERINE.
A few drops in a glass of sugared water make a delicious and hygienical beverage, instantaneously soothing the thirst and purifying the water.
IT IS AT THE SAME TIME EXCELLENT FOR THE TEETH, THE MOUTH, AND ALL TOILETTE PURPOSES.
IT IS A CAPITAL PREVENTATIVE AGAINST CHOLERA AND SEA SICKNESS.
Manufactured in LYONS. House in PARIS, 41 RUE RICHER.
See that each Flask bears the name of DE RICQLES.
Apply to Messrs. F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay, Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co. PARIS.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Collects the 'FUR' In KETTLES, KITCHEN BOILERS, AND PIPES.
Placed in a Kettle, it is most interesting and instructive to watch the development of the Octopus week by week until at the end of, say twelve months, it resembles a block of coral, and becomes an unimpeachable witness of its usefulness.
BEFORE USE

ONE OF MANY TESTIMONIALS
Messrs. Neville, Reid and Co., Brewers to the Queen, Windsor, write: "The 'Octopus' supplied have, in every case, been of great benefit, and given much satisfaction."


Prevents Boiler Leakage.
AFTER USE

EACH.
Kettle Size ... 2/6
Small Boiler Size ... 5/-
Medium Boiler Size ... 7/6
MADE IN SPECIAL SIZES FOR FACTORY BOILERS.
Carriage Paid from London on all Orders of One Dozen at retail prices.
Purifies and Softens the Water. *Sold all over the World.*
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Sold by the ARMY AND NAVY STORES at Bombay and Karachi.
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TOILET WATER
Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin
KANANGA EXTRACT
A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, graceful and persistently fragrant.
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DISEASES OF THE CHEST
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.
Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.
Beware of Imitations.
GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD
DUSART'S SYRUP
OF
Lactophosphate of Lime
NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.
DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.
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SANTAL MIDY
Relieves the scalding pain at once and CURES all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in 48 HOURS
obtained from the best Mysore wood.
Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis
Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.
Beware of imitations
Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS

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GOUT
PILLS.
FOR
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RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA,
They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.
They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is their peculiar property that the first dose completely arrests the frequent tendency of these diseases to attack some vital part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.
Manufactured in England by Prout & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; of them the Agents, Ratigan & Co., Chowkee, Calcutta.

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KNITTING, EMBROIDERY,
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
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FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.
Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye.
AT FIRST COST,
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Prices and Samples Post Free.
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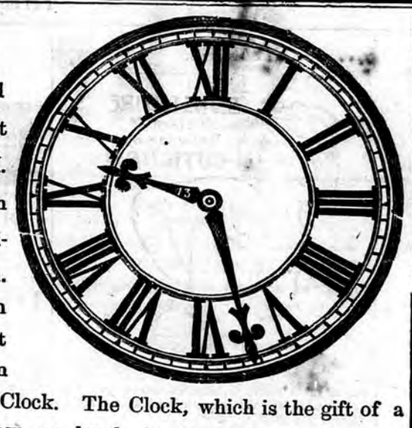
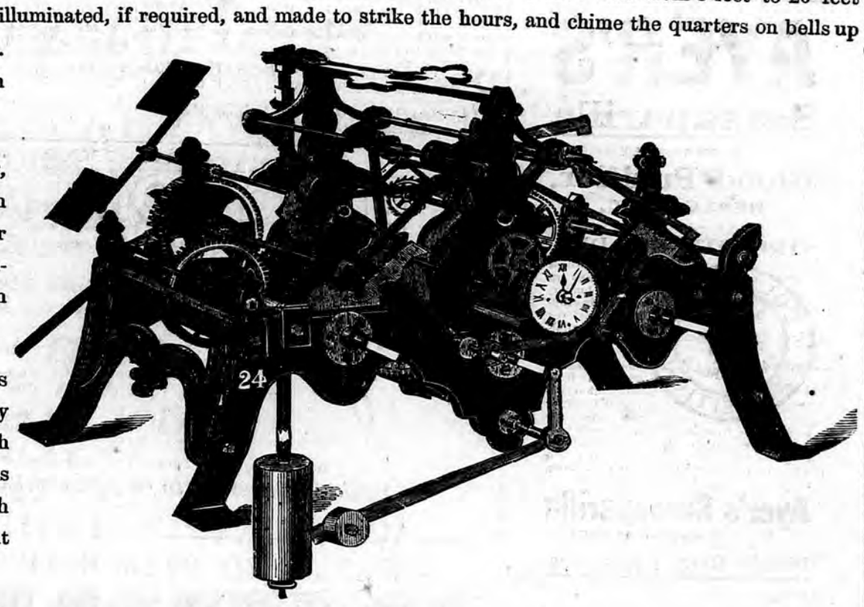
TOWER AND TURRET CLOCKS.



The Illustration illustrates the handsome CLOCK TOWER, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

We manufacture Tower Clocks up to any size desired, with one, two or four dials from 3 feet to 20 feet in diameter, which can be illuminated, if required, and made to strike the hours, and chime the quarters on bells up to any weight and calibre. Prices ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 10,000.



We also make smaller, lighter, silent Clocks, with 3 feet dial, suitable for fixing over stables or entrance gateways from Rs. 450 to Rs. 750.

Enquiries and orders should be accompanied by a plan and elevation, with notes of all measurements relating to the part such as thickness of wall, height of chamber space, &c.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

Maltine
with COD LIVER OIL.
The most PALATABLE, DIGESTIBLE, and NOURISHING PREPARATION of COD LIVER OIL.

"Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most carefully prepared Cod Liver Oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."—*British Medical Journal.*

"An elegant and palatable preparation."—*Medical Press and Circular.*

The Malted Barley, Wheat and Oats, of which "MALTINE" is composed, together with the fat-forming powers of Cod Liver Oil, make this combination the Food of Foods in Consumption, Wasting Diseases Scrofula, Rickets, and General Weakness.

It is especially liked by children, and generally those who cannot tolerate any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil, take "Maltine" and Cod Liver Oil with positive plesure.

The MALTINE Manufacturing Co.,
LIMITED,
24 & 25 HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY,
LONDON.

PETER MÖLLER'S
COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
In Capsuled Bottles only.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS
THE AGED

HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES!

Rippingille's Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, Stamped Steel Enamel Ware, Tea Kettles, Coffee Machines, etc., etc.

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No. 349.

Cups.	Polished Brass.	Polished Copper.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
4	10 6	12 12
6	12 4	15 8
8	14 0	17 4

RUSSIAN COFFEE MACHINE.
No. 250.
POLISHED COPPER.
4 Cups Rs. 11 8
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No. 121.

Cups.	Brass.	Nickel.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
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6	7 14	9 0
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10	11 0	12 0
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No. 3368.
Polished Copper Kettle, 5-pint size, on hammered Iron Stand, height 15-inches, Rs. 26.

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4 Cups Rs. 3 6
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COFFEE ROASTER, Rs. 34.

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LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
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Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

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